

ADDRESS
NEW YORK

Edgcombe 6778

BORIS BRASOL
612 WEST 144TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

December 18, 1930

100-22482-X



Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am not sure my name is familiar to you. While in Russia, before the revolution, I was prosecuting attorney of the Fourteenth District of the City of St. Petersburg. At present, I am Member of the Columbia University Law School Criminological Survey Committee, and in 1929, on behalf of the said Committee, I inspected the police scientifique centers on the Continent of Europe. My Report thereon has been submitted to the Chairman of the Columbia University Survey in April, 1930. I am also Member of the International Criminalistic Academy, Associate Editor of the American Journal of Police Science and Member of that Committee of the American Federation of Justice which is in charge of the police technique curriculum for the members of the police force. I am the author of several books on criminology, including "The Elements of Crime" (Oxford University Press, 1928).

Recently the editor of the "Etudes Criminologiques", which is the official organ of the Institut de Criminologie of the Paris University, asked me to prepare a paper for his journal. I contemplate sending him a brief sketch on the police scientifique movement in the United States.

In this connection, I would very much appreciate if you could let me know whether the Bureau of Investigation is in possession of data dealing with the extent of the fingerprint registration in the United States, and the method by which the registration cards, filled out locally by the various police departments, are being

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Handwritten initials and date: 12/21/30

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J. Edgar Hoover
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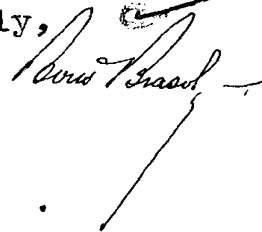
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BORIS BRASOL
612 WEST 144TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

systematized in the Bureau of Investigation. I would also appreciate any other data which you would let me have on the scientific police methods put in practice in your Bureau. Perhaps there was something in the press concerning the matters in which I am interested. Of course, I am familiar with your paper "Criminal Identification" in the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. I would be thankful for any reference to printed matter which you might choose to give me. Inasmuch as I contemplate making a specific statement concerning the Bureau of Investigation, I would like very much not to make any error in fact on the scope and orientation of the work of this branch of the United States Department of Justice. Simultaneously I am communicating with Sellin requesting him to send me whatever information he is in possession of.

Thanking you in advance for your attention in this matter, and assuring you of my desire to reciprocate, I am, dear Mr. Hoover,

Yours very truly,



BB/G

LCS:RCH
62-24674-1
100-22489-X

December 29, 1930.

1.1.1.1.1

Mr. Boris Brasol,
612 West 144th Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Brasol:

I am in receipt of your communication of the 18th instant, wherein you request information relative to the extent of the fingerprint registration in the United States, as well as data concerning any scientific police methods put into practice by this Bureau.

I shall be very glad to prepare a brief outline of these matters in the near future and forward the same to you at that time.

With expressions of my regards and wishing you the compliments of the season, I am

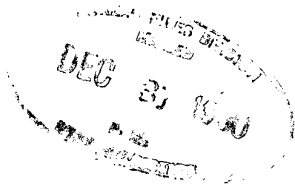
Very truly yours,

Director.

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100-22489-X



"The Elements of Crime"*

By Boris Brasol, M. A.

Former Prosecuting Attorney, St. Petersburg Supreme Court

Among the vital problems confronting civilized mankind, the sinister phenomenon of criminality occupies a prominent place, and engages, on the part of both the jurists and the general public, ever-increasing attention towards its scientific solution. Modern thought is no longer content with the scholastic interpretation of crime, based upon abstract legal formulas, inscribed in penal codes; but it seeks to explain the complex nature of the criminal deed in the light of the latest discoveries of sociology, biology, psychology, anthropology, and economics.

Positive criminology had departed—and therein lies its great achievement—from the traditional path of the classical school, which dealt with crime quite apart from the realities of everyday life; this metaphysical conception reducing the whole study of criminality to a purely formal and legalistic analysis.

In our day, too, the juridical aspect of the delinquent act forms an important portion of criminology. Only we do not confine ourselves to the technical phase of the study, because the basic fact is now recognized that criminal phenomena are functions, sui generis, of the social structure itself, while, on the other hand, they necessarily have an individual background in the physical constitution and psychic impulses of the criminal.

The social nature and the sociologic notion of crime have been discussed at length, not only by the prominent scientists of the Italian school, with Lombroso and Garofalo, its leading spirits and master minds, but also by the French, German, Russian, and Anglo-Saxon criminologists, such as Tarde, Liszt, Dril, T. D. Eliot, Havelock Ellis, Sutherland, and a number of others.

Thus, extending the scope of its inquiry into realms of social and natural sciences, modern criminology endeavors to find the underlying cause of criminality, instead of merely registering its external manifestations.

Experimental psychology and psychopathology, perhaps more than other scientific disciplines, are rendering priceless services to the

criminalist of our age, enabling him to examine the inner mechanism of the criminal act in its development and growth.

While these clinical observations are of great theoretical importance, oftentimes they furnish the jurist with equally reliable data on the practical problem of the corpus delicti and the imputation of the particular criminal deed. Here, then, criminology has to pass on one of the most difficult questions relating to crime, namely, its motive:

(a) Reveals the object of the punishable deed;

(b) Gives a logical starting point to the judicial investigation, and

(c) Determines the means of social defense which, in the specific instance, ought to be adopted by the state.

Sometimes the very absence of a clearly defined motive throws an entirely new light upon the criminal act itself, leading the investigator to look for its logical solution in the domain of pathology.

However, criminology must be guarded against the unfortunate tendency—so pronounced in Italy and the United States—of exaggerating the part of mental disorders in the perpetration of crimes. In point of fact, modern society is facing a serious condition, which may be described as "the rising tide of professional criminality." In many European countries and the United States the number of atrocious crimes is steadily increasing. Efficiently organized banditry has declared war on the peaceful population, murder having become a common happening in the daily records.

It often can be noticed that the attorneys for the defense, assisted by hired alienists, exert their efforts to convert typical criminal cases into cases of dementia, or amentia, for the sake of insuring impunity of the criminal. As Baron Raffaele Garofalo justly remarked:

"In the popular view, the substantive law, procedure, and the judicial power itself too often seem to work in combination for the protection of the criminal against society, rather than society against the criminal."

Naturally, safeguarding society against criminality is the foremost duty of the state. In addition, crime must be repressed, and the

*Published by Oxford University Press, American Branch, New York, N. Y. 1927. 1 volume, 433 pages. \$5.00.

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criminal punished, not solely as a measure of self-defense, but as a means of upholding the authority of the social order. In this connection it should be borne in mind that the act of punishment is but the concluding stage of criminal procedure, while its first task is the investigation of crime and the detection of the offender.

It may seem a paradox, and yet it is true, that no line of human "endeavor" is progressing as rapidly as criminality. The modern criminal, especially of the habitual class, is fully equipped with all the latest devices of technique, and consequently criminal activities have assumed a highly proficient, and at times strictly scientific, character.

In days gone by, murders, for instance, as a rule, were performed in a rather simple and crude fashion. Not so at present; homicide is often accomplished by the adoption of scientific methods, requiring profound knowledge of chemistry, biology, and bacteriology. Such are the murders committed by means of injecting deadly bacteria into the body of the victim.

Likewise the latest forgeries demonstrate the fact that falsifiers are resorting to the most "progressive" photo mechanical and graphic appliances, with the result that bills and bonds, to-day, can be counterfeited almost perfectly.

It is to be regretted that the methods of investigating crimes have not kept pace with the methods of performing them. In all too many cases, government authorities are still dwelling in the phantasmic atmosphere of superdetectives of the Sherlock Holmes type, who are supposed to know everything even before it happened, and whose principal investigative asset seems to be that rather mysterious faculty of "intuition," which, like an X-ray, penetrates under the thief's skin. Bernard De Quiros calls this the empirical phase of investigation, as distinguished from and opposed to the scientific method.

However erroneous the belief in the "super-detective panacea" may be, it seems to have captured the imagination of amateurish "criminologists," and has helped to entrench inefficacy in the field of criminal research.

Modern science justly stresses the criminogenic effect of this state of affairs, and more particularly emphasizes the unreliable character of oral testimony which, as a rule, is neither trustworthy nor correct. Even confes-

sion, which Enrico Ferri ironically calls "the queen of proofs," is often deliberately false. These facts lead the present-day criminologist to seek the solution of the investigative problems in the systematic study of those material symptoms and changes which every crime produces in the world of physical phenomena.

It might be mentioned, in passing, that, contrary to the views expressed by certain Italian writers, not the weakening of social defense, but its scientific consolidation, is the great problem of our age. "Social Hygiene," as advocated by socialists, may be quite in conformity with the Marxian dogma, according to which criminality is merely the functional result of economic inequality, so that the abolition of the capitalistic régime would automatically eliminate crime, as though by magic.

But from the practical standpoint of government, the socialistic thesis cannot be seriously entertained. It is impossible for society to wait until the problematic blessings of a socialistic Utopia will have done away with the numerous manifestations of criminal psychology. Besides, statistical data gathered in Soviet Russia, a country in which capitalism has been abolished, prove the fact that criminality in general, and juvenile delinquency in particular, instead of disappearing from the social stage, have penetrated all the pores and fibers of the nation.

It is now sought to inquire into the nature of crime itself. There is still much to be learned in this field: The genesis and development of the criminal propensity; the social factors contributing to its structuralization; the inner mechanism of the growth of the criminal intent; the psychic contents of the delinquent act; the problem of criminal responsibility in cases involving the issue of insanity, and a number of other equally important problems, are still awaiting solution. So long, however, as the nature of crime continues to be obscure, the various experiments in the realm of social hygiene and prevention of crime are, in a large degree, derived from "guesswork" and promoted by philanthropic sentimentalism.

It would seem that crime, as any other social phenomenon, deserves to be treated scientifically, *sine ira et studio*, without undue emotionalism, which only tends to becloud the practical issues connected with the problem of delinquency, and sometimes leads to tumultuous alarmism.

Memo for Mr. Ruch.

Referring to our conversation some time ago regarding Madame Poloushkin, it may be remembered that the name of Boris Brazol was one of those listed as persons in this city and New York with whom she seemed to be on terms of intimacy.

In this connection, attention is invited to mention of LT. BORIS BRAZOL, in report of Agt. J. Spolansky, N.Y.C., Office of the Bureau, dated 6-27-22, and captioned GENERAL CHEREP-SPIRIDOVICH.

Respectfully

(W.K.)

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The report mentioned herein has just gone through my hands in process of recording and will reach you in due course, I suppose.

7/11/41

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SECOND EDITION

THE
ELEMENTS OF CRIME

(PSYCHO-SOCIAL INTERPRETATION)

by

BORIS BRASOL, M.A.

Former Prosecuting Attorney, St. Petersburg Supreme Court
Member Columbia University Law School Criminological Survey
Member of the *Académie Internationale de Criminalistique*

With Introductions by

DEAN JOHN H. WIGMORE

Professor of Law, Northwestern University

and

DOCTOR WILLIAM A. WHITE

St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

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AMERICAN LAW REVIEW

"The work of Mr. Brasol will long occupy a merited place among the standard books of the lawyer, the psychologist, the scientist and the general reader."

YALE LAW JOURNAL

"Mr. Brasol was extraordinarily well prepared by study and practical experience for the execution of a general work on criminology. He has had a notable career as a brilliant young public prosecutor in Russia before and during the World War, has studied criminology under some of the greatest European masters, has read widely. . . . He is quite evidently a man of great learning and a logical mind and is remarkably free for a practicing lawyer from formal legalism and archaic metaphysics."

HARRY ELMER BARNES.

LONDON TIMES

"Anyone wishing to acquaint himself with the modern scientific approach to the problems of crime could hardly do better than study Mr. Brasol's book. It is difficult to recall any volume which so clearly and completely defines the fundamentals of criminology, or with such true sense of proportion arranges them in order."

NATIONAL MAGAZINE

"Among internationally known scientific workers in the field of crime today Boris Brasol's name carries a special significance. . . . Now Mr. Brasol issues a new book, through the Oxford University Press, under the title, 'The Elements of Crime.' . . . In this thorough book no aspect of the modern day situation escapes the author's scrutiny and analysis."

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE MAGAZINE

"His style is fascinating and convincing. In our complex social order a book like this is a distinct help to those who are struggling to understand the problem of crime."

REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE CRIMINALISTIQUE

Official Organ of the International Criminalistic Academy.

"What is excellent in this work, aside from the originality of the doctrine, is the extensiveness and variety of the documentation. It is very rare that an American should know so perfectly the works and statistics of Europe. And, in addition, there are but few Europeans who know everything they should know pertaining to the discipline of which they treat. One might say—and this is a rare eulogy—that Mr. Boris Brasol is an international criminalist."

DR. EDMOND LOCARD,

Vice-President of the International Criminalistic Academy.

THE HOWARD JOURNAL

"... the chapter on criminal responsibility is one of the best parts of a book which should form part of every criminological library."

"The most broad-minded and best balanced treatment of the subject that I have seen for a long time, if ever."

DEAN JOHN H. WIGMORE,

Professor of Law, Northwestern University.

"He brings to the treatment of his subjects a large personal experience as a former Prosecuting Attorney of the Saint Petersburg Supreme Court, and his discussions and disclosures in this realm serve to illuminate the social and psychological factors in criminal groups and criminals, which give the sort of information that is highly important to record. . . ."

DR. WILLIAM A. WHITE,

Superintendent, Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL CORPORATION REPORTER

"He has contributed a mass of valuable material, legal, social, anthropological, psychological and philosophical . . . all of which is provocative."

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT

"Valuable contribution to the understanding, as well as to the literature of crime is made by this book."

CHICAGO POST

"Veritably no book for the literary critic but for the city editor, and the editorial writers, and the lawyers, and the alienists, and the judges of courts, and juries, and governors of states."

ÉTUDES CRIMINOLOGIQUES

Official Organ of the Paris Criminological Institute.

"Mr. Boris Brasol has given the English-speaking public a masterly work which constitutes a veritable treatise on criminology. . . . His broad views on the history of criminology; his criticism of the doctrines . . . remind one of the pages of the great philosophers; Mr. Brasol, in this respect, can be compared to a Tarde, but one who possesses a vast scientific culture. . . . His penetrating remarks on the problem of penal responsibility are a perfect formulation of this difficult question."

"It strikes me as an admirable piece of work. . . . It seems to me that Brasol's book far surpasses every other volume on criminology that is now on the market."

ROBERT H. GAULT,

Professor of Psychology, Northwestern University, Editor of "Journal of American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology."

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☐ C.O.D.

☐ Charge to my account.

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BORIS BRASOL
612 WEST 144TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

January 2, 1931.

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

JAN - 2 1931

Pray accept my sincere thanks
for your letter of the 31st ultimo with
the enclosures. I am extremely grateful
to you for the information on the work of
your Bureau. If in the course of the
preparation of my paper I should need
additional data, I will again apply to your
courtesy, but my first impression is that
the information which you placed at my
disposal, if properly digested, will
suffice to give the European readers a fair
conception of the scope and orientation of
your valuable work.

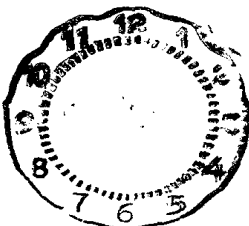
With renewed thanks and appre-
ciation, I am, dear Mr. Hoover,

Sincerely yours,

Boris Brasol

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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December 31, 1930. 100-22487

Mr. Boris Brasol,
612 West 144th Street,
New York, New York.

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Dear Mr. Brasol:

DATE 11/26/84 BY 9145/5W

Supplementing my communication of the 29th instant, I am outlining below the various matters requested in your letter of the 18th.

In your communication mentioned you refer to my article on "Criminal Identification" published in the November 1929 issue of *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*. I am attaching an additional copy of said article and on page five thereof have marked for your reference the activities of the National Division of Identification and Information for the fiscal year 1930, i.e., July 1, 1929 to June 30, 1930. Various States having State Bureaus of Identification were mentioned in the article on "Criminal Identification." I understand that at this time such Bureaus also are in process of formation in the states of Connecticut, Arkansas and Tennessee. There were on file in the National Division, on December 1, 1930, 2,267,004 fingerprint cards and during that month 39.62 per cent of the subjects of the prints received were found to have previous criminal records. At the end of November there were 3,209,744 index cards in possession of the National Division.

I am unable to inform you definitely in response to your specific request as to the extent of fingerprint registration in the United States, as I can only give you the exact figures indicating the number of fingerprint cards received in the National Division of Identification and Information. I am attaching, however, for your further perusal a copy of the chart showing the manner or method of routing fingerprint cards through said Division. I believe that after studying this chart you will have a fair perspective of the operations of the Division. I would be very glad, of course, to have the Division's work explained to you in person should you have the opportunity to visit Washington at any time.

The Bureau of course encourages all police officers throughout the United States to contribute fingerprints to the National Division of Identification as indicated in the pamphlet outlining the work of the Bureau. It also supplies a pamphlet regarding the manner of taking fingerprints and furnishes, free of charge, the necessary fingerprint cards and franked envelopes for this purpose. On December 1, 1930, there were

5383 contributors of fingerprint data to the National Division. Such contributors included chiefs of police, sheriffs, penal institutions, Federal officers and other law enforcement officials throughout the United States, [redacted] and foreign countries. The Division exchanges criminal identification data with [redacted] and other foreign continental agencies.

The Bureau also has under its jurisdiction the compilation of uniform crime statistics, in accordance with the Act of Congress dated June 11, 1930, which authorized this project. I am attaching for your perusal copies of the Bulletins relative to this work issued by the Bureau to date, which will indicate to you the scope of past activities and will reflect the desired future accomplishments along these lines. You may wish to give particular attention to the "Special Announcement" appearing in the September Bulletin which covers this matter rather in detail.

For your general information in connection with the field work of the Bureau of Investigation, I am attaching duplicate copies of the pamphlet outlining the work of the Bureau and beg to invite your particular attention to the fact that the Bureau has investigative jurisdiction over the various Federal penal statutes outlined therein.

The Bureau endeavors to keep in close touch with scientific police methods as developed in this field. For this purpose the Bureau has assigned various of its officials to attend conferences relating to identification work and also to symposia dealing with the subject of criminal suppression as a science. At the Identification conferences the latest accomplishments in this field are discussed, such as dactylscopic, ballistics, and handwriting identification. At the symposia, moulage, the use of ultra violet rays and kindred subjects are freely discussed. The Bureau officials then, in the course of lectures to the field personnel and particularly to trainees who recently have entered upon duty, elaborate on these subjects for the information of the field investigators and for their future use should occasion require. A list of the foremost experts in the various fields described is maintained at the National Division of Identification for official use as occasion requires.

The field investigating force of the Bureau is composed of Agents and Agents with accounting qualifications. Appointments are made after very careful investigation and examination of the applicants for these positions, and after appointment they are required to proceed to Washington, where they are given an intensive training course of approximately one month's duration in the various matters over which the Bureau has investigative jurisdiction. It is during these training courses that the lectures on police methods are given. The Bureau also is considering at this time enlarging on the scope of its activities in this respect but these plans are rather in a formative stage at present.

During the course of the training schools, particular stress is placed upon the correct interpretation of various Federal statutes in which the Bureau is interested. A Manual of instructions is issued to each employee, giving

Page 3.

suggestions regarding the procedure desired in the conduct of his investigations. The Agents, when appointed, have the necessary education and legal background, as they are graduates of recognized law schools and most of them members of the Bar, whereas the Agents who handle accounting cases are required to have accounting training and experience of a rather high order.

In the event that the above material is not sufficient for your present purposes, I know that you will advise me accordingly.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl.

Bureau of Investigation

Room 316.

12/29

1931.

To: _____ Director.
_____ Ass't. Director Nathan.
_____ Miss Gandy.
_____ Miss O'Brien.
_____ Chief, Div. 2.
_____ Chief, Div. 3.
_____ Chief, Div. 4.
_____ Chief, Div. 5.
_____ Chief, Div. 6.
_____ Chief, Div. 7.
☒ Chief, Div. 8.
_____ Chief, Div. 9.
_____ Supervisor, Steno. Pool.
_____ Inspector _____
_____ Miss Sheaffer.

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Tolson
Clyde A. Tolson.

Bureau of Investigation

From: Division Six

12/29 1930

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To: Director
Mr. Nathan
X Mr. Tolson ✓
Miss Gandy
Chief, Div. 2
Chief, Div. 3
Chief, Div. 4
Chief, Div. 5
Chief, Div. 7
Chief, Div. 8
Chief, Div. 9
Mr.

*Please return
his letter to me
+ kindly 'phone
or note any
suggestions you
may have. Bruce
Smith told Waters he
is OK.*

8

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Assistant Director..... ☐

Assistant to the Director..... ☒

Inspector..... ☐

Division Three..... ☐

Division Four..... ☐

Division Six..... ☐

Division Seven..... ☐

Division Eight..... ☐

Personnel Filing Section..... ☐

Secretary..... ☐

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Mr. Tolson: Mr. Hoover asks that the
requested outline be ready not later
than Wednesday — and he
also requests a memo re the
delay in answering the letter.
Please

12/29/30

Hmv
C

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

EPC:ON

September 21, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NATHAN.

Re: Monograph entitled, "Crime,
Criminology and Criminological
Institutes".

I have reviewed the monograph entitled, "Crime,
Criminology and Criminological Institutes" by Boris Brasol,
published in 1938 by the Andhra Research University at
Vizianagaram City, South India.

Mr. Brasol has concisely and intelligently set forth
his views concerning the academic conduct of an institute of
criminology. He refers to the present institutes at Lausanne
under Dr. Bischoff, at Lyon, France under Locard, and that of
Dr. Soderman at Stockholm, Sweden. He criticizes these to some
respect, at the same time inferring that they are stepping stones
to the ideal criminological institute which he hopes will
eventually be established in the United States of America with her
boundless wealth. The last several pages of the monogram are
devoted to an organization outline of what Brasol considers should
constitute this ideal institute.

Although published in 1938, it is evident that this
monogram is not up to date. The author makes several references
to "recent developments" and then makes references to incidents in
1929 and 1930.

A letter has been directed to Brasol thanking him for
providing the Bureau with a copy of his pamphlet.

Respectfully,

E. P. Coffey.

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WPC:ON

100-22487-X2

September 23, 1938.

Mr. Boris Brasol
#5 Columbus Circle
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Brasol:

I wish to thank you for forwarding to me a copy of your monograph entitled, "Crime, Criminology and Criminological Institutes". I have perused this with considerable interest and have referred it to the officials of the Bureau's Technical Laboratory for their review.

Sincerely,

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Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Crowl _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Lester _____
Mr. McIntire _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

New York, New York

FXO'D:RA
94-86

October 1, 1938

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: BORIS BRASOL
REPORT ON EUROPEAN POLICE

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that another interview was had on September 28, 1938, by Special Agent O'Donnell of this office with PROFESSOR MICHAEL at Columbia University School of Law to whom, as stated in earlier correspondence, the BRASOL Police Report was originally sent. PROFESSOR MICHAEL stated that the report continues missing from his files and that all efforts on his part to locate it have been fruitless.

He again reiterated previous statement made by him that undoubtedly someone had taken it without leaving any record of the transaction and that the only hope he has of securing its return is in the hope that whoever may presently have it in his possession will of his own volition at some time return it. He has promised to notify Special Agent O'Donnell immediately upon its return.

Until such advice is received here from PROFESSOR MICHAEL, unless instructed to the contrary by you, I will consider this inquiry closed in this office.

Very truly yours,

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DWIGHT BRANTLEY
Special Agent in Charge

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

EAT:JHR

United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

November 29, 1938.

Time-1:20 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES

Re: Boris Brasol.

In the absence of Mr. Stripling, I talked with Miss Chitum, who is connected with the Dies Committee. I stated that Mr. Stripling had contacted the Bureau this morning to see if it had any file on a man named Boris Brasol. I advised that the Bureau has never conducted an investigation of anyone by that name. I said that in 1930, Mr. Brasol, who gave as his address 612 West 144th Street, New York City, wrote the Director asking for some information relative to fingerprinting. At that time, he furnished information regarding himself which was not checked upon by the Bureau. I told Miss Chitum that if Mr. Stripling cared to call me, I would be glad to give him the information which Mr. Brasol gave about himself.

At 3:35 P.M., Mr. Stripling called regarding the above situation, at which time I read him the letter which Mr. Brasol had addressed to the Bureau. Mr. Stripling asked if Mr. Brasol had been a special adviser to the Department. I replied that to the best of my knowledge he had not, though my knowledge would be confined to the FBI. I pointed out that Mr. Brasol may have done some work for the Bureau of Prisons.

Mr. Stripling asked if I would send a copy of the letter to Congressman J. P. Thomas, at Allendale, New Jersey and state that the letter is the only information regarding Brasol in the possession of the Bureau. I stated that this would be done.

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DATE 11/26/84 BY 9145/EA

E. A. TAMM.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

100-22489-24

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|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| REPORT MADE AT: Wash. D. C. | DATE WHEN MADE: 12/5/21 | PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 12/4/21 | REPORT MADE BY: J. T. Flourney. |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

BORIS BRAZOL Russian Monarchial - Delegation.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Guy H. Ould, printer and mimeographer, 730- 14th Street,

called this office by telephone on December 5th, advising that he had received for the purpose of mimeographing, 300 copies of circular or prospectus from some Russian in this city.

Acting under instructions of Agent in Charge Mr. Matthews, I immediately called on Ould and found that the manuscript that had been delivered to him for mimeographing was a statement made by the Russian Monarchial delegation to the United States on the conditions of the present financial status of the Soviet Government in Russia. The statement contained figures concerning the size of Lenine and Trotsky's army, as well as ammunition and rifles supposed to be in possession of the Bolshevik government. Seemingly the monarchial party is an organization entirely opposed to the present Bolshevik Government and in this statement appeal is made to the present Conference on Limitation of Armaments in session here to take under consideration and deal with Russian affairs. The letter is signed - Alexander, Archbishop of North America - Boris Brazol.

I am advised that Boris Brazol is at present located at the Washington Hotel, and with several others, is one of the

REFERENCE:

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

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DATE 11/26/84 BY 9145/EN

ORIGINAL

many unauthorized delegations in Washington for the conference ,
endeavoring to secure a hearing before the Conference on Limitation
of Armaments.

I saw nothing objectionable in the letter left at
Ould's to be mimeographed.

CASE CLOSED.

February 9, 1922.

LMR
61-529
GI

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DATE 11/26/84 BY 2945/EDW

In re: Boris Brazol

100-22487-X6

Boris Brazol is vice-president of the
"Association Unity of Russia" an anti-Bolshevist
organization. Brazol, however, is reported to be
very unreliable.

JEH:MO'B

January 24, 1933.

100-22487-X7

~~61-529-3~~

RECORDED

&

~~INDEXED~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

JAN 26 1933

In regard to the attached letter addressed to you by the Honorary President and the President of the American Jewish Congress, respectively, relating to one Captain Boris Brazol, you are advised that this individual is not in any manner, directly or indirectly, connected with this Bureau.

In view of the character of the inquiry made it occurs to me that if he is serving in any official or unofficial capacity to any Department of the Government it would be the State Department as that is the Department which is interested in Russian matters.

Respectfully,

Encl. 325984

Director.

N/A
T ✓

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/26/84 BY 9145/ew

JAN 24 1933

DEPT. OF JUSTICE

From
 ASSISTANT CHIEF CLERK
 to

| | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Mr. Nathan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Tolson | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Edwards | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Clegg | <input type="checkbox"/> |

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Attorney General | Mr. Caldwell |
| Solicitor General | Mr. Allison |
| Asst. to the Attorney General | Mr. Sornborger |
| Asst. Attorney General Appel | Mr. Robb |
| Asst. Attorney General Richardson | Mr. Bodholdt |
| Asst. Attorney General Youngquist | Mr. Goetz |
| Asst. Attorney General Rugg | Mr. Kearney |
| Asst. Attorney General Dodds | Mrs. Kidd |
| Asst. Attorney General St. Lewis | Miss Waddle |
| Mr. Hoover | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Ford |
| Mr. Bates | Miss Fitzgerald |
| Mr. Gardner | |
| Mr. Stewart | |

RECORDED

&

~~INDEXED~~

JAN 26 1933

100-22487-X7

~~61-529-3~~

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JAN 25 1933 P.M.

MEMORANDUM

DIRECTOR

NATHAN

TOLSON

FILE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 4/26/84 BY 9445/SC

Memorandum to General Nathan
 1/24/33
 JST

COPY

FREE SYNAGOGUE
NEW YORK

SYNAGOGUE HOUSE
40 WEST 68 STREET
NEAR CENTRAL PARK

January 19, 1933.

The Attorney General,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Attorney General Mitchell:

We write in order to make inquiry concerning the status of Captain Boris Brazol, who appears to be acting as expert in Russian matters on behalf of our government. Viewing his notorious anti-Semitic activities in Russia and his peddling about in America of the forgeries known as the Protocols of the Elders of Zion, it is difficult to believe that he should have any place in relation to a department of our government.

We make this inquiry not for ourselves chiefly but on behalf of great numbers of Americans within the American Jewish Congress who are deeply disturbed by the information that has come to them through the daily press that Captain Brazol, who is known in connection with his part in the Beilis ritual murder case, should have status in connection any division of our government.

Faithfully yours,

(Sgd) Stephen Wise
Honorary President, American
Jewish Congress.

(sgd) B. S. Deutsch,
President, American Jewish
Congress.

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/26/84 BY 9145/EN**

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

JAN 26 1933

100-22487-X7
61-554-3
JAN 26 1933
DIRECTOR
NATHAN
Tele. 4

Mr. Nathan ✓
 Mr. Tolson ✓
 Mr. Edwards
 Mr. Clegg

Asks Mitchell to Oust Expert.

In a telegram to William D. Mitchell, United States Attorney General, The American Hebrew demanded yesterday the dismissal of Boris Brasol, now employed as an expert by the Department of Justice. The message attacked Mr. Brasol as "a public enemy" and "a professional fomenter of religious strife and group hatred in the United States." The accusations against Mr. Brasol, a former Russian who was a prosecutor under the Czarist régime, are based upon his alleged anti-Semitic activities.

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DATE 11/26/84 BY [signature]
 9145/ew

✓ NEW YORK TIMES
 1-28-33

100-22487-A

NOT RECORDED

INDEXED 61-529-2X

Doc C

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ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

WB:DEB:ngm

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 17, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER,
DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In the February 15, 1941, issue of The Hour, published weekly by The Hour Publishing Company, Inc., 100 E. 42nd Street, New York City, there is information concerning one Boris Brasol. The Hour indicates that on January 26, 1941, the Russian language fascist newspaper, Rossiya, published an open letter to Radio Station WEEF, New York City, signed by Brasol, denouncing the Fred Waring orchestra for a recent rendering of the former Tsarist anthem. It is indicated that Brasol is described as the White Russian agent who some years ago brought the Protocols of Zion to the United States and arranged to have this "notorious anti-Semitic forgery" published in the Dearborn Independent.

This Division would appreciate having you supply any information which you may have in your files with respect to Boris Brasol and his activities and connections.

Respectfully,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/26/84 BY 9145/ELW

Wendell Berge
WENDELL BERGE,
Assistant Attorney General.

RECORDED
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100-22487-1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 MAY 1 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MEMORANDUM
FOR THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
MR. WENDELL BERGE

In response to your memorandum dated April 17, 1941, the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have been reviewed and the following information concerning Boris Brasol has been abstracted therefrom.

In a communication dated December 18, 1930, addressed to this Bureau Boris Brasol, 612 West 144th Street, New York City, furnished the following information concerning himself. While in Russia prior to the Revolution he was Prosecuting Attorney of the Fourteenth District of the City of Saint Petersburg. At the time of writing the letter he advised that he was a member of the Columbia University Law School Criminological Survey Committee. In this regard he stated that in 1929 on behalf of the Committee he inspected the Police Scientific Centers on the Continent of Europe. His report in regard thereto was submitted to the Chairman of the Columbia University Survey in April, 1930.

He advised that he was also a member of the International Criminalistic Academy, Associate Editor of the American Journal of Police Science, "and member of that Committee of the American Federation of Justice which is in charge of the Police Technique Curriculum for the members of the Police Force."

He indicated that he was the author of several books on criminology including "The Elements of Crime" (Oxford University Press, 1928). In addition to the above he stated that recently the editor of the "Etudes Criminologiques" which is the official organ of the Institut de Criminologie of the Paris University had asked him to prepare a paper for his Journal. Brasol stated he contemplated sending a brief

100-22487-3

Memorandum for Mr. Berge

- 2 -

sketch on the Police Scientifique Movement in the United States apparently for publication in the Journal. The purpose of his letter appeared to be to request information regarding this Bureau's knowledge and use of fingerprints.

Under date of November 13, 1929, the Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, United States Agency, in a communication to the Department which was referred to this Bureau, among other matters relating to various people commented as follows regarding "Lieutenant Boris Brasol."

The information indicated that Brasol was an official of the old Russian Government who acted as one of the Public Prosecutors in the trial of Sukholinoff, the Russian Minister of War who was tried in Russia for fraud and treason on the charge of furnishing war supplies. In August, 1916, after the completion of the Sukholinoff trial Brasol came to this country as legal advisor to General Kasloff who was sent to this country in 1916 for the purpose of making investigations as to the production of munitions here. In February, 1918, following the completion of this work Brasol entered the employ of the War Trade Board, Intelligence Bureau, under the immediate direction of Paul Fuller, Esq. He remained in this position until the dissolution of the War Trade Board in 1919.

During this time he also did some work for Marborough Churchill of the United States Military Intelligence Office. Since completion of this work, Brasol has been living in New York where he has been furnishing expert legal assistance in connection with Russian law. The source of the information regarding Brasol is not stated in the communication. It appears probable, however, from the nature of the communication that the information was furnished by Brasol himself.

A confidential source who is known to be well acquainted with Boris Brasol and who is believed to be reliable has advised that Brasol is extremely mercenary, is a self-appointed criminologist, is responsible for many of the anti-Jewish protocols published in the United States and is violently anti-Semitic.

Memorandum for Mr. Berge

- 3 -

The Daily Worker, a Communist publication, in an article published in the paper dated May 26, 1938, stated that "Boris Brazol" was on the reception committee incident to the arrival of Grand Duchess Kyra when she visited the United States in May, 1938. The article comments, "Brazol is the Russian White Guard who translated the forged 'Protocols of Zion' as the basis for Ford's anti-Semitic campaign."

According to the article Brasol is a good friend of William Dudley Pelley, the Nazi ally whose Silver Shirt aid, Roy Zachary, recently threatened to murder the President of the United States. Brasol maintains an office at 5 Columbus Circle, as headquarters for the dissemination of anti-Semitic propaganda.

An article written by Art Shields appearing in the Daily Worker, a Communist publication, on August 24, 1939, alleges in effect that Boris "Brazol" is the "Ben Marcen," a writer appearing in "Social Justice," the publication of Father Coughlin. The article states, referring to a previous article published in the Daily Worker, that

"We follow Brazol's slimy trail throughout the years. He served Henry Ford as an anti-Semitic propagandist. We followed him back to the 'Ritual Murder' frame-up in Kiev in 1913 when he served as a tool of the Czar."

In replying to an article appearing in the "Social Justice" magazine to the effect that the Bolshevik Workers' and Peasants' Revolution of November 7, 1918, was a bankers' movement, the author, Art Shields, states that "Brazol," the anti-Semitic advisor, and Coughlin himself have a purpose in making these wild inventions of a 'Jewish Bankers' conspiracy.'" The article then goes on to state that the J. P. Morgan and Company financed the Czar.

Memorandum for Mr. Berge

- 4 -

A separate informant, whose identity is considered as being confidential, under date of February 1, 1939, furnished information to this Bureau to the effect that considerable anti-Semitic activity seems to emanate from or revolve around Boris "Brazol." He stated that involved in this anti-Semitic activity is [REDACTED]

b7D

On February 6, 1939, the same informant stated that Boris "Brazol" is the man who is supposed to have introduced the so-called Protocols of Zion into this country. The informant stated that [REDACTED]

b7D

Continuing, the informant advised that thereafter "Brazol" tied up with Ralph M. Easley and wrote several articles for the National Civic Federation Review. At this time [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] according to the informant, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In this connection he referred to Hearst's International magazine which contained a series of articles by Norman Hapgood, issue of about June of 1922, [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED] It was the informant's recollection that "Brazol" was shown to be [REDACTED]

The informant indicated that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] had material which he had received from "Brazol" and he praised "Brazol" very highly.

b7D

Memorandum for Mr. Berge

- 5 -

The informant advised further that "Brazol" had appeared as an expert on Soviet laws for the United States Government presumably for the Office of the Attorney General on the occasion of the suit of the Russian Volunteer Fleet versus the United States Government.

Regarding "Brazol's" background the informant stated that "Brazol" had advised him that he had been an Assistant Public Prosecutor in the Fourteenth District of what was then Saint Petersburg. He was on one occasion sent to conduct an inquiry on behalf of the Government of Russia into the activities of the Investigating Magistrate in the case of Mendel Bailis. The latter, a Jew, was arrested and prosecuted under the Czarist Government on the charge of allegedly having murdered a Christian boy to obtain Christian blood for use in connection with some Jewish ritual. It is indicated that this was a very famous case in Russian history and is known variously as the Bailis or the Ritual Murder.

Continuing, the informant stated that [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted] According to the informant
[redacted]
[redacted]

b7D

The informant advised that he understood from information furnished by "Brazol" that [redacted]

[redacted] It is desired to
note here that another informant who is believed to be reliable
confirmed this latter statement adding thereto that [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

b7D

In a report dated December 5, 1921, it is noted that Boris "Brazol" was one among several others forming one of the many unauthorized delegations in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of endeavoring to secure a hearing before the Conference

Memorandum for Mr. Berge

- 6 -

on Limitation of Armaments. In this regard it appears that Boris "Brasol" had signed a pamphlet containing a statement made by the Russian Monarchial Delegation to the United States on the conditions of the present financial status of the Soviet Government in Russia. According to the report the statement contained figures concerning the size of the Army of Lenin and Trotsky as well as the amounts of amunition and rifles said to be in the possession of the Polish Government. According to the report the Monarchial Party appeared to be an organization entirely opposed to the then Bolshevik Government and in the statement appealed to the Conference on Limitation of Armaments to take into consideration and deal with Russian affairs.

As of interest to this memorandum there is being quoted below a portion of a memorandum submitted to this Bureau under date of March 25, 1924, by the Office of Naval Intelligence. It should be noted that the information was originally furnished by Boris Brasol.

"The following information was given by Mr. Boris Brasol, Chairman of the Russian National Society:

"After the murder of the Russian Imperial family an investigation into the death of the Imperial family was made by one Judge Sokaloff (or Sokalov) for Admiral Koltchak. This investigation showed conclusively that the murder of the Imperial family was instigated by Jews and the actual killing was done by a group of men composed, with the exception of three, entirely of Jews. The report of the murder comprises some eighteen large volumes and documents which were taken by Sokaloff when he fled from Russia to seclusion at Fontainebleau in France. The Soviet Government knew of the existence of this file and made every effort to apprehend Sokaloff and secure the file but it had been hidden somewhere in France so that it was impossible for them to locate the file.

"It appears that Brasol knew of the existence of this file and knowing Henry Ford's attitude towards

the Jews and his unlimited means, he apparently conceived the idea of telling Ford about it, knowing that Ford would use it as anti-Jewish propaganda and at the same time, the Royalist factions would get a tremendous amount of publicity throughout the world, including Russia. He approached Henry Ford, who was very much interested in the proposition and he financed the trip of Judge Sokaloff to the United States, who brought with him photostatic copies of the documents and translations which were delivered to Ford. He was accompanied to the United States by Prince Orloff and his wife, who is a niece of the Grand Duke Nicholas, the acknowledged head of the Russian Imperial family and the Princess Orloff is therefore the cousin of the late Czar.

"Before leaving Paris, Prince Orloff called on Grand Duke Nicholas to pay his respects and to tell him that he was leaving for the United States and also told him of his reasons for coming. The Grand Duke became almost insane with rage and stated that all reference to the documents must be kept absolutely secret and that there should be complete silence regarding Jewish participation in the murder of the Imperial family."

The following information was taken from an article written by John W. Smith and William Weer which appeared in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle on March 25, 1938.

"THE RUSSIAN NATIONALIST PARTY, also the WHITE RUSSIAN PARTY, and the MONARCHIST PARTY (patriotic American with a Czarist slant), Thompson, Conn., A. A. Vosiatsky, leader. Related with them is the LEAGUE OF YOUNG RUSSIA, with a Mrs. Von Feld of 3065 Roberta Ave., the Bronx, in a leading role.

"In Manhattan the Russian Nationalist party has headquarters at 5 Columbus Circle, with Boris Brasol, White Russian, as the New York leader."

Memorandum for Mr. Berge

- 8 -

The following information is quoted from the publication entitled "News of the Un-American Front," issue of October 22, 1940, which appears to have been the first issue of this publication.

"WHITE RUSSIANS RESUME ACTIVITY

"The notorious Boris Brasol, White Russian known for his Nazi activity, including the dissemination of the 'Protocols of Zion', is general secretary of the Russian-American National Committee, officially headed by Archbishop Vitaly, as Honorary Chairman, Captain Boris Sergievsky and airplane designer Igor Sikorsky.

"The Committee is composed of nine separate units, as follows:

- 1- The All-Russian National Peasants' Union
- 2- Friends of National Russia
- 3- Russian National Labor Union of the New Generation
- 4- Russian Imperial Union
- 5- Russian National Union
- 6- Society for the Aid of National Russia
- 7- The White Empire
- 8- "Rossiya", Russian daily
- 9- "The Whip", Russian monthly

"Composed of White Russian emigres, these organizations work closely with the Nazis and at least until the Nazi-Soviet pact, were aided in their plans for restoration of the old regime in Russia by the German Foreign Office."

Memorandum for Mr. Berge

- 9 -

In connection with an investigation entitled "Count Anastasi Vonsiatski; Agents of Foreign Principals; Registration Act" information was submitted to this Bureau under confidential cover to the effect that Vonsiatski had named Boris Brasol as being one of his associates. In this regard it is interesting to note that Vonsiatski's activities reflect, according to information received, that he is the head of the Russian National Revolutionary Tilers and Workers--Peasant-Fascist Party with headquarters at Thompson, Connecticut. This Party is purported to be a world-wide organization of wide influence whose aim is to depose the Communist Party in the U.S.S.R. when the appropriate time arrives. Vonsiatski claims to be looked on with suspicion by the Japanese, Germans, and Communists. However, Vonsiatski is now alleged to be disseminating Nazi propaganda and cooperating with pro-Nazi groups in the hope Germany will eventually overthrow the present Russian government and thereby permit him to realize his dream of a return of the Czarist regime to that country.

Confidential information has been received to the effect that on [REDACTED]

b7D

Under date of November 20, 1939, information reached this Bureau to the effect that Henry Hamilton Beamish is in constant communication with Boris "Brazol." According to the information received Beamish was once reported as a speaker at a so-called Fascist meeting at the New York Hippodrome and is now said to be in Salisbury, Rhodesia, South Africa. According to the information received Beamish is the biggest influence in the so-called Fascist movement. He is stated to have been with Hitler in his early days and to also have been with Mussolini's forces on the march to Rome.

Memorandum for Mr. Berge

- 10 -

According to information contained in the files as
submitted by a confidential informant Boris "Brazol" [redacted]

b7D

I trust the above data may serve the purpose of your
inquiry.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

DLT:EH
100-22487 -3
CORDED

October 4, 1941

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/17/84 BY 9145/EN

Assistant Director Earl J. Connelley
New York, New York

RE: BORIS BRASOL, alias
BORIS BRAZOL
REGISTRATION ACT

Dear Sir:

There is enclosed herewith a copy of a memorandum dated May 16, 1941, which was furnished Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge, setting forth information pertaining to the above named individual who may possibly be acting as an agent of a foreign government in violation of Section 233, Title 22, U. S. Code, requiring agents of foreign governments to be notified to the Secretary of State.

There are also enclosed copies of confidential War Department reports dated August 14, 1941 and July 30, 1941.

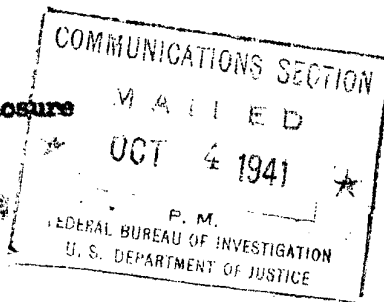
It is my desire that you conduct appropriate investigation of this individual's present activities in order to be advised whether he is operating in violation of the above named statute.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

Enclosure



DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-10-2009

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

RECORDED

100-22487-5

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|---------------------------------|----|
| FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION | IN |
| 11 NOV 28 1941 | |
| U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
| FIVE | |

BRASOL, BORIS
with alias: BORIS BRAZOL
230 Riverside Drive
New York City (Res.) (10/15/41)

MISCELLANEOUS

Russian National Society
5 Columbus Circle
New York City, or
Room 1409, 2 W. 46th St.
New York City. (Bus.) (10/15/41)

The Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, United States Agency, in a communication to the Department of Justice, commented regarding a "Lt. Boris Brasol." This person is presumably the same as subject. Lt. Brasol was an official of the old Russian Government who acted as one of the public prosecutors in the trial of Sukhomlinoff, the Russian Minister of War who was tried in Russia for fraud and treason in furnishing war supplies. In 1916 Brasol came to this country as legal advisor to General Kasloff. Kasloff was investigating munition production in U.S. Brasol was in the employ of War Trade Board, Intelligence Bureau in 1918. Lt. Brasol furnished information concerning World War Russian spies in the employ of Germany to the Mixed Claims Commission. (H. H. Martin, of Mixed Claims Commission, United States Agency, Washington, D.C., 11/13/29; 62-21551-9 p.3)

CH-*220*

11/27/84
CLASSIFIED BY: 9145/LW
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-22-2010

BRASOL, BORIS

-1a-

Subject, of 5 Columbus Circle, was very active in Russian Nationalist circles in N.Y. around 1936 and was on a trip to Europe during Sept. 1936. (Letter from SAC Whitely, N.Y.C., 9/23/36; 61-7559-63X).

Subject is the N.Y. leader of the Russian Nationalist Party with headquarters at 5 Columbus Circle, N.Y.C. (Brooklyn Daily Eagle, in an article by John W. Smith and William Weir, 3/25/38) (Enclosure to 61-7559-28251 pp 22 and 23)

Subject was on the reception committee incident to the arrival of Grand Duchess Kyra when she visited the U.S. in May 1938. He is the Russian White Guard who translated the forged "Protocols of Zion." Brasol is a good friend of William Dudley Pelley, the head of the Silver Shirts. (Article entitled "C-Men to Guard Bremen as pro-Nazi Prince, White Guard Dutchess Land", Daily Worker, 5/26/38 p. 4).

Subject delivered an address on the development of police science in the United States at a meeting of the International Academy for Criminology.

~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-22-2010

BRASOL, EORTIS

-2-

(7/22/38, "Der Bund", Berne, Switzerland #340 - 7/25/38 morning edition p. 7 - this is the official Swiss government newspaper; translation of clipping from this paper in 61-7566-1028x)

Subject introduced the so-called Protocols of Zion into America. He translated Serge Nilus' book from Russian. The Protocols were contained therein. He tried to contact the British Agents in America to warn them of the Jewish menace. Basol was [redacted]

[redacted] according to informant.

Subject was Assistant Public Prosecutor in the 14th District of St. Petersburg in Czarist Russia. He conducted an inquiry on behalf of the Czar Government into the activities of the investigation magistrate in the case of Mendel Baillis, the subject of the Jewish "Ritual Murder" case. Subject is a member of Blue La Lune, a reputedly Nazi organization. Subject allegedly directs much of the anti-Semitic work for the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies.

[redacted] in interview with Special Agent George J. Starr, 2/9/39; 61-7560-1198).

b7D

~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-22-2010

BRASOL, BORIS

-2a-

A Boris Brasol is one of the associates of Count Anastasi Vonslatski according to the Count's own statement. Vonslatski is the head of the Russian National Revolutionary Toilers and Workers-Peasant-Fascist Party with headquarters at Thompson, Conn. This party contemplates disposal of the Communist Party in U.S.S.R. Vonslatski is now allegedly disseminating Nazi propaganda and cooperating with pro-Nazi groups in the hope Germany will aid his plans of restoring the old Russian regime in the Soviets. (3/20/39; 65-1675-5 p. 9)

Subject alleged to be a former Czarist Agent and to have files on all Russians in the U.S. (5/23/39, John Eoghan Kelly, Residence address is, 14 Brinkerhoff St., Jersey City, New Jersey and business address, 15 W. 44th St., Room 1201, New York City. Kelly has spoken under joint sponsorship of the American Federation Against Communism, The Christian Front and the Nationalist Party. 5/27/39, N.Y.C. He is an associate of Baron Konstantin Mangden. Kelly recommended to Special Defense Unit for Custodial Detention, 4/8/41. 65-1461-27, 50)

~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~

BRASOL, BORIS

-3-

"We followed Brasol's slimy trail through the years he served Henry Ford as an anti-Semitic propagandist. We followed him back to the 'ritual murder' frame up in Kiev in 1913 when he served as a tool of the Czar." (Daily Worker, clipping file 61-7559-4893rd, 8/24/39; article written by Art Shields).

Subject is the general secretary of the Russian-American National Committee which is a consolidation of nine separate units all composed of White Russian emigres. These organizations are reported to work closely with the Nazis and until the Nazi-Soviet pact were aided in their plans for restoration of the old regime in Russia by the German Foreign Office. (Information in "News Letter of the Un-American Front" - Jay Field, editor, 10/22/40; copy of letter in 61-7560-11784 p.3)

Russian translator of the Protocols of Zion forgery. Anti-Semitic, pro-Nazi agent employed by Ford. ("Friday"; date of issue not stated) Mr. Boris Brasol, c/o United Russian National Organizations, Columbus Ave., N.Y. was the addressee of World Service Propaganda. (Strictly Conf. Source, 4/29/41; 65-11734-53rd) ~~S~~

Letter addressed to Honorable Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the

~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-22-2010

BRASOL, BORIS

-3a-

United States, dated July 3, 1941, printed under heading "Russian-American National Committee," Room 1409, 2 West 45th St., N.Y.C. and bearing name of Boris Brasol at the end. Letter in substance is a plea to the President of the United States to refrain from aiding Stalin and the Communist regime of Soviet Russia. Excerpts, "We believe it would be fatal mistake for the United States to champion the Soviet cause for the following reasons." (Three reasons set forth) "And every American dollar paid into the treasury of the Comintern will be conceived by the Russians as an attempt on the part of this country to prolong the agony of their miserable existence under the red yoke." (Copy of letter in file 100-33352-1; 7/3/41)

Subject is a pro-Axis Russian and is [redacted] according to all informed sources. The French secret service is fully cooperative with the German Gestapo. White Russians all over Germany and France are being coerced to work with the German Gestapo. (C-2 report, 8/14/41; 100-22437-2)

b7D

In 1925 subject was called to Washington with reference to the controversy about the money left here by the Imperial Russian Government, at which time

Per Army letter dated 3/31/86
par. 1, 2 con't on pg. 4 remains
unclassified. 9145 ci/ew
4/14/86

C# 247,082

~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-22-2010

BASOL, BORIS

-4-

he gave an opinion favorable to the Soviet. In the following eight or nine years he was an agent of the Amtorg and C.P.U. while on the other hand keeping close contact with the White Russians. In 1936 and 1937 he tried to influence the White Russians in America to go to Spain on the Franco side, in which he was assisted by Count A. de Leslie, a person in direct contact with General Franco. Subject working with Vonsiatski of the Russian National Revolutionary Party was responsible for winning Boris Sergievsky, Commander of Army and Navy Union Garrison #237, over to the Nazi side. Subject has a friend named Yakovleff, who is an employee in the experimental department of the Brewster Aviation Co. Long Island, N.Y. (2-2 report, 2/28/41; 100-22437-4) 10-24-41 (EIN)

~~Secret~~

November 26, 1941

HR:art

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
REGISTERED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: ^① BORIS BRASOL, with alias;
INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir:

There is enclosed herewith a photostatic
copy of a custodial detention card relating to

BORIS BRASOL, with alias
230 Riverside Drive
New York, New York

DECLASSIFIED BY 414 JEM
ON 4/24/84

for appropriate and expeditious attention in
accordance with existing Bureau instructions.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/27/84 BY 9145/ew

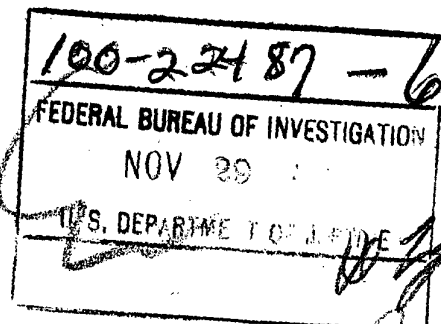
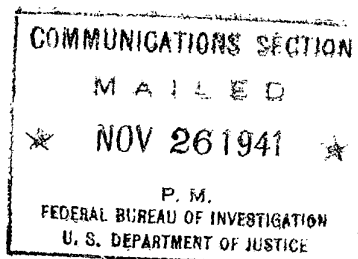
Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure *15*

RECORDED



November 26, 1941

HR/jk

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. L. M. C. SMITH
CHIEF, SPECIAL DEFENSE UNIT

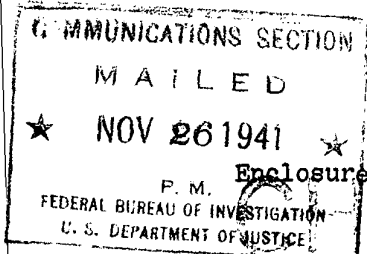
There is transmitted herewith a dossier showing the information presently available in the files of this Bureau with respect to Boris Brasol, with alias whose address is New York City.

It is recommended that this individual be considered for custodial detention in the event of a national emergency. The information contained on the attached dossier constitutes the basis for appropriate consideration in this regard.

It should be understood, of course, that additional information may be received from time to time supplementing that already available in the Bureau's files, and as such data are received they will be made available to you so that the dossier in your possession may be supplemented thereby.

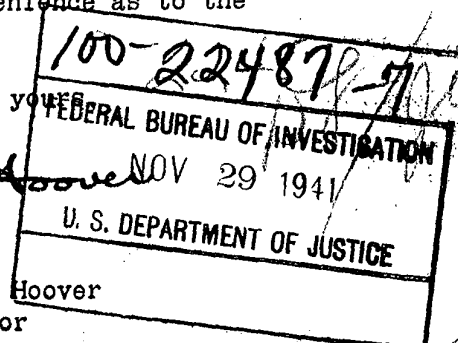
It will be greatly appreciated if you will advise this Bureau at your earliest convenience as to the decision reached in this case.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/27/84 BY 9145/2W



Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director



OFFICE

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE

OF B'NAI B'RITH

122 EAST 42nd STREET - SUITE 803

NEW YORK CITY

Telephone Murray Hill 3-0920

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Richard E. Gutstadt,
Director and Secretary

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Chairman, Executive Committee
Edmund Waterman,
Chairman, Advisory Council
A. C. Horn, Treasurer
Leonard V. Finder,
Director and Secretary

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Mitchell Weil
I. W. Weinberg
Edwin L. Weiss

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/27/84 BY 9145/caw

November 4, 1941

Mr. Walter Winchell
New York Mirror
235 East 45th Street
New York City

Attention Miss Rose Bigman.

Dear Sir:

Thanks very much for your letter of October 21st concerning Boris Brasil. Allow me to apologize for failing to acknowledge your letter sooner, but I was anxious to have our research department furnish you with additional data on this man for your files, but they have been so busy that they couldn't get to it before today.

Boris Brasil (this is the usual spelling) is a Russian white guard ~~emigre~~ who is alleged to have brought the first copies of the "Protocols of Zion" to the United States in 1924. This has not been definitely established, but the publication of this forgery in "Social Justice" coincided with the time when Brasil and Father Duffy of the New York Franciscan Friars Church were seen together most often.

In April, 1941, "Rossiya" published an article by Brasil attacking masonry and hinting at the hidden control of the Jews as "exposed" by Nesta Webster and Monseigneur Jouin.

Brasil is said to be the head of the United Russian Nationalist organizations in America, 5 Columbus Circle, New York City, and the chief adviser of Ralph M. Easley of the National Civic Federation. As a member of the Russian-American National Committee, 2 West 46th Street, he sent a protest letter to President Roosevelt decrying aid to Stalin. This letter can be found in the "Journal-American" for July 7, 1941. The letter which he wrote to President Roosevelt protesting support for the Soviet union was reprinted in full in the "Tablet".

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

2 JAN 16 1942

RECORDED

INDEXED

100-22487-8

5 DEC 1 1941

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

REC 2 ANCH

Mr. Walter Winchell

-2-

November 4, 1941

and the "Free American". Social Justice, September 22, 1941, reprinted one of Brasol's articles from the July issue of "Rossiya".

If we can be of any further use to you on this or other matters, please don't hesitate to call upon me. We are more than glad to cooperate with you in furnishing such material as we may possess.

Very truly yours,

Murray Braun

Murray Braun, Esq.

MB:EF

CS:JEA

RECORDED

100-22487-8X

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/27/84 BY 9145/2a

RE: BORIS BRASOL
with aliases
REGISTRATION ACT

Dear Sir:

There are attached photostatic copies of an intercept furnished to the Bureau by [redacted] This intercept was prepared on the basis of a letter addressed to the subject.

b7D

The information reported may be included in a subsequent report but the source of the information should not be disclosed. As the information contained in this intercept also relates to [redacted]

b6
b7C

office, separate copies of the intercept are being furnished to your office by letter bearing the caption of that case.

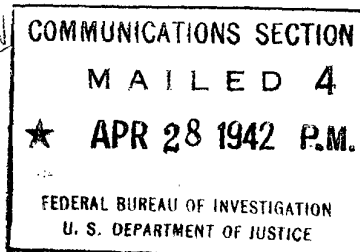
Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

Enclosures

142
MAY 4 1942



RECEIVED-RECORDS
APR 28 1942
766 58

[Handwritten signature]
[Handwritten initials]

GS:EH
100-22487

December 20, 1941

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/27/84 BY 9145/EDW

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: ⁶BORIS BRASOL, with
aliases
REGISTRATION ACT

Dear Sir:

Information was received from an unknown outside source
to the effect that Brasol is [redacted]

b7D

According to this source, subject is [redacted]
[redacted] in the United
States. The allegation is again made by this source that Brasol

b7D

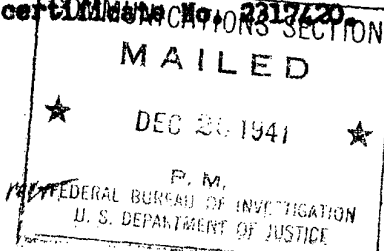
In another communication, the same source advises
Brasol is [redacted]

b7D

Brasol is alleged to be connected with Vonsiatsky, an
individual who married an American heiress and used his wife's
money to conspire against America.

A contact was made by a Bureau representative to
determine whether the records of the Immigration and Naturalization
Service contain any information regarding Brasol. It was learned
that a Boris Brasol was naturalized April 29, 1926 in the United
States District Court of New York, receiving naturalization
certificate No. 221720. According to the records of the Immigration

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

- 2 -

and Naturalization Service, Boris Brasol entered the United States August 14, 1916, on the steamship St. Louis. At the time of his naturalization, his address was 612 West 144th Street, New York City. The Bureau files reflect that this was the address of subject in 1930. At the time Brasol made application for naturalization, he stated he was born March 31, 1885 at Kharkow, Russia. He was described as being five feet, five inches tall, with brown eyes and hair. At that time his wife's name was Eleanor.

You should see to it that this case receives investigative attention so that Brasol may be taken into custody at the earliest possible moment if evidence of any Federal violation in which he is involved is available.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

DLT:lem
Call - 4 PM
Dictated - 5 PM

December 13, 1941

100-22487

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

RE: BORIS BRASOL, was.
REGISTRATION ACT

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Tele. Room _____
Tour Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

In order to know whether this individual was an alien who could be custodially detained, I telephonically communicated with Mr. Hurowitz of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. After checking his records, he advised me that there is a record of an individual with a similar name who was naturalized April 29, 1926, in the United States District Court of New York, and was issued naturalization certificate number 2317420. The Immigration and Naturalization records reflect that this individual entered the United States on August 14, 1916 on the SS SAINT LOUIS; that he resided at the time his naturalization certificate was issued at 612 West 144 Street, New York City. He was born March 31, 1885 at Kharkow, Russia. He was described as being five feet five inches tall with brown eyes and hair. He had a wife named Eleanor.

A review of the Bureau files reflects that subject in 1930 resided at 612 144 Street, New York City, and that he entered the United States some time in the year 1916. It would appear, therefore, that the Immigration record on an individual by the name of Boris Brasol is identical with the subject.

Respectfully,

D. L. Traynor
D. L. Traynor.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/27/84 BY 9145/ew

100-22487-10

JAN 2 1942

COPIES DESTROYED 6-24-58 #4

JAN 67 JAN 24 1942

OS:EH
100-22487

January 3, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/27/84 BY 9145/SC

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: BORIS BRASOL, with aliases
REGISTRATION ACT

Dear Sir:

Additional information regarding this subject has been received from a confidential source.

It is again reported that Brasol is alleged to have brought the first copies of the forged Protocols of Zion to the United States in 1924. Attention is directed to the fact that the publication of the protocols in Social Justice

b7D

According to this source, in April, 1941, "Rossiya" published an article by Brasol attacking Masonry and hinting at the hidden control of the Jews.

It is also stated that Brasol sent two letters to President Roosevelt protesting support for the Soviet Union. One letter was published in the Journal American for July 7, 1941, and the other in the "Tablet" and the Free American. An article from the July issue of "Rossiya" by the subject was republished in Social Justice on September 22, 1941.

In the signed statement obtained from Laura Ingalls, subject of a Registration Act investigation, on December 18, 1941, she advised that she suggested to Ulrich Von Gienanth, Second Secretary of the German Embassy, that he furnish her the names of some of the German agents in this country. Von Gienanth informed her that Brasol was working against the spread of Communism in this country.

★ As instructed in my letter of December 20, 1941, you should see to it that this case receives investigative attention.

P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

18 JAN 10 1942

CABLE ADDRESS
"BRASOL" NEWYORK

DE 9-0580

BORIS BRASOL

280 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK CITY

December 30, 1941

Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to my recent interview with you -- I believe
I conversed with Mr. McCarthy -- I beg to enclose herewith for
your information copy of my letter of even date to Mr. Eugene
Lyons.

Respectfully yours

Boris Brasol

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-27-84 BY 9145/EA

ENCLO. 11
JAN 29 1942

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

100-22487-12
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 5 1942
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JAN 13 RECD

December 30, 1941.

Mr. Eugene Lyons, Editor
The American Mercury
570 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

My attention was called to an article "Inside the ~~America~~ First Movement" by one John Roy ~~Carlson~~, which appeared in the January 1942 issue of ~~THE~~ AMERICAN MERCURY.

Inasmuch as I am not, and never was, a member of the America First Committee, the article as a whole does not concern me in the least. However, therein I find a smearing and libelous reference to my name as follows:

"I could tell of the leaflets distributed by the 47th St. Branch of America First bearing the imprint of the ~~Russian-American~~ National Committee. The director of this Committee is Boris Brasol, the first to introduce the PROTOCOLS in the United States, and a Nazi propagandist."

I have no idea who Carlson is, but he introduces himself as a stool pigeon, whilst from the tone, style and manner in which he wrote his denouncement I judge that he is a scribbler utterly devoid of any sense of journalistic deontology.

As regards myself you will find my name and my public record practically in every American biographical handbook, and you will also observe there a complete list of my printed works.

I challenge you and Carlson to point out among these to a single one which even by the wildest stretch of imagination can be classed as "Nazi propaganda". Several of my books dating back to the early twenties--that is when neither fascism nor nazism was even in existence--deal with the treasonable, subversive and bestial nature and workings of communism. And the trouble with people of your mentality is that you deem it your privilege to brand as Nazi propagandist anyone who has the nerve to publicly oppose Sovietism and kindred political mischief.

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DATE 11-27-84 BY 9145/JEW

100-22487-12

Carlson alleges that I am the director of the Russian-American National Committee, which I am not. Carlson refers to some leaflets of the Russian-American National Committee which he alleges were distributed somewhere by one of the branches of the America First, and he insinuates that these leaflets were of a "Nazi propaganda" nature. The truth which Carlson should have revealed, but of course did not reveal to his readers, is that the only "leaflet" under the imprint of the Russian-American National Committee which could have been circulated by any organization was a Memorandum prepared by us on the pitiful status of religion in the U.S.S.R and the horrible persecution of the Russian Church in the Soviet El Dorado. This historical document, after it had been sent by the said Committee to the Secretary of State, was thereupon released for the press. It was found so impressive and so well documented that several leading dailies throughout the country reprinted it in full, while scores of other American periodicals quoted it in extenso. Furthermore Carlson should have stated that in our Memorandum there isn't a word about our foreign policy, or the War, or isolationism, or fascism, or any similar subject, but it does quote the President's statement to the effect that the Nazis are as intolerant to religion as the Reds.--Shame on you.

In his zeal to act as an informer Carlson alleges that I was the first to introduce the PROTOCOLS in this country. What does he know about this anyhow? What is the source of his misinformation? Is it some vile communist sheet, or anything he may have read in the gutter press, or did he make his discovery as a result of some loose street gossip?

In conclusion take this: Now is the time of national emergency when American citizens, even of widely divergent political views, should stand united. In point of fact tens of thousands of Americans who only recently openly opposed our entry into the War, today are cheerfully volunteering their services to the United States. Carlson in his article has sweepingly accused the America First Committee with its membership running into the millions, of disloyalty. He has dragged into his disgraceful discussion Americans of national reputation and international achievement. Much as he or you may disagree with some of their views it is a shame to subject them to wholesale smear and vicious insinuations. By printing this kind of stuff you are artificially and insidiously promoting dissension and ill-feeling in our midst. You are sowing discord at a time when national accord is the thing we need most. You are undermining the solid rock of unity upon which our people must stand if they be determined to deal bravely and efficiently with a national calamity of an

Mr. Eugene Lyons

3

December 30, 1941

unprecedented magnitude now confronting them.

I demand that you print this letter in the forthcoming February 1942 issue of your magazine, and should you fail to comply with this, I shall put your case in the hands of my lawyers.

Yours truly,

Signed (Boris Brasol)

P.S. Simultaneously I am sending a copy of this letter to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

GS:EL
100-22487

December 18, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KRAIER

RE: EORIS' ERASOL, with
aliases
REGISTRATION ACT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/27/84 BY 9145/EL

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Drayton _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Tele. Room _____
Tour Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

With reference to the attached items received from Walter Winchell, Mr. Traynor made inquiry of the Immigration and Naturalization Service regarding the citizenship status of Erasol and it was found that Erasol is apparently a naturalized citizen.

A custodial detention card has previously been submitted to the Special Defense Unit and subject's apprehension had not been authorized due to the fact that he is apparently a citizen, and our experience with the Special Defense Unit has shown they will not authorize the apprehension of a citizen unless a color of violation is available. The matter was not re-presented to them.

The information from Mr. Winchell has been furnished the New York Office by letter.

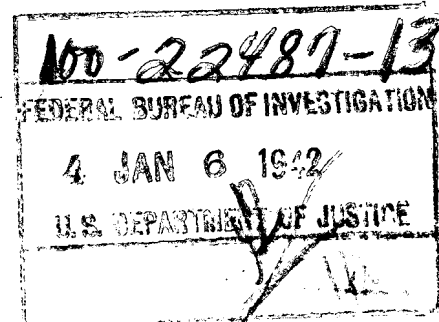
Respectfully

Grant Stetter

Grant Stetter

Attachment

2 FEB 19 1942





Henry Winfield

Edw Fox

Harry "

James "

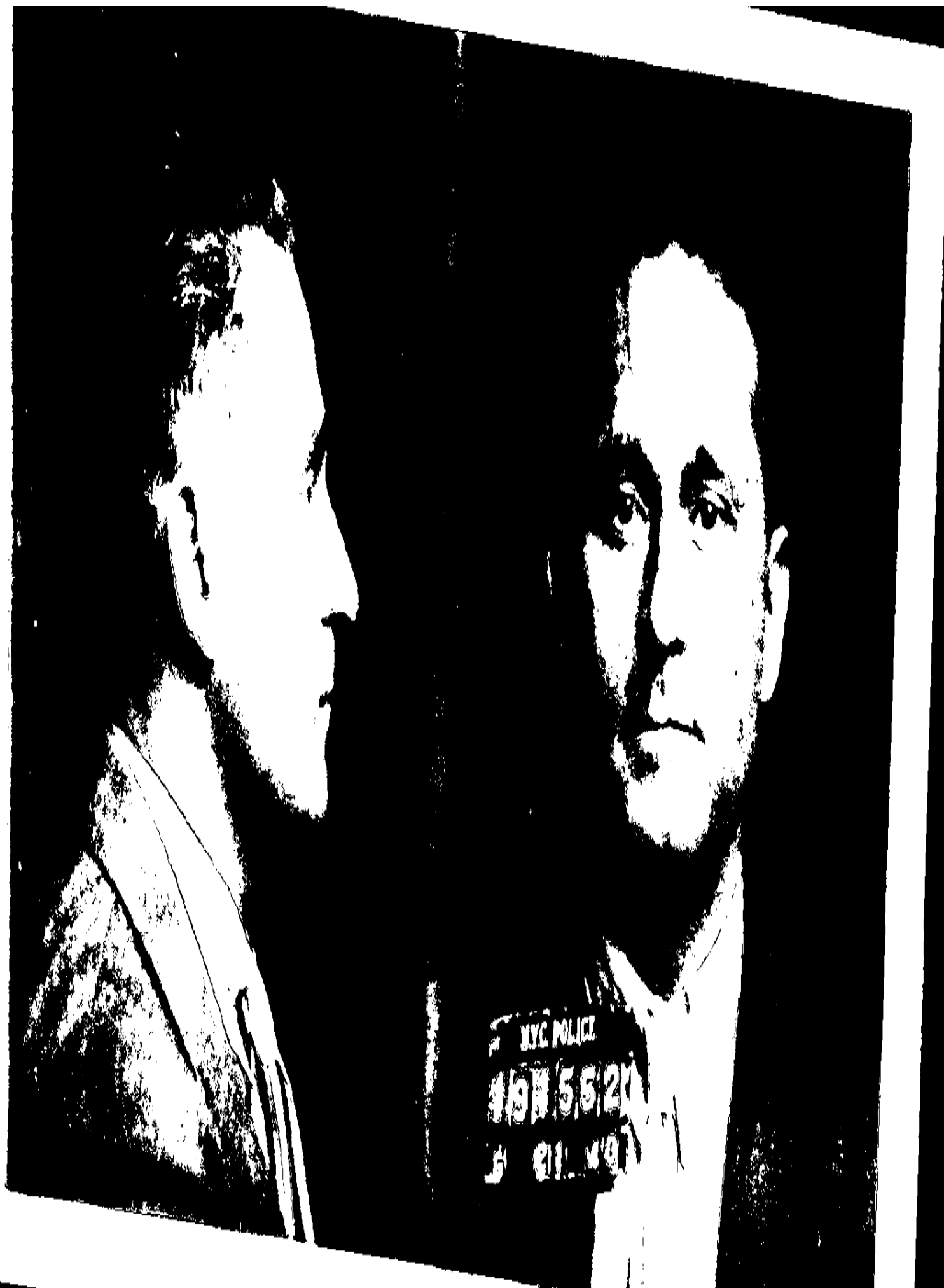
Vargo

James Kora

Francis Kovau

James Lustig

Father
many
years
ago.



Joe Lustig
104 Lyons Ave
Newark N.J.

Inviting to Meet

6-21-40

38 yrs - 5'6 - 160 lbs
Black hair. Brown eyes
White. Dark complexion.
Not a delegate

Sgt John Moran
66th Pct Mylady

om Walter Winchell

ote: "John, if you say so I won't tip off
his address."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/27/84 BY 9145/EN

100 - 22487 - 13

November 26th, 1941

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Mr. Walter Winchell,
Daily Mirror,
235 East 45th Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Winchell:

To Hoover
John if you say so I won't tip off his address

Just one item, but an important one. You have probably heard of
Boris Brasol, who first introduced the forged Protocols of the Elders of Zion into
this country. Here is the dope on this wack: He is [redacted]

Brasol is [redacted]

[redacted] in the U.S.A. His manifesto, anti-democratic of course, is being circulated by
the publisher of an anti-semitic sheet, "The American Way", John Geis, of Hempstead,
L.I. around America First Committee meetings. The latter in his November 1st issue
asked for the impeachment of your President and mine.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/27/84 BY 9145/EN

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

100 - 22487 - 13
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 JAN 6 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To Hoover - from [redacted]

P.S. Here's an item: Boris Brasol,
one of the early distributors of the "Protocols"
and an ardent anti-semitic who has worked with
the Nazis for many years, has opened offices.
He is attempting to win over many of the White
Russians who are supporting Russia in resisting
the Nazi attack, to the Nazi side. He is linked
to our old friend Vonsiatsky, the guy who uses
the money of his American heiress wife
to conspire against America.

b7D

*Letter to New York
p. 3. 12-20-41*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/27/84 BY 9145/ENW

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

gme

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <i>100-22487-13</i> | |
| FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION | |
| 4 JAN 6 1942 | |
| U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
| <i>FIVE</i> | |

RECORDED

GS:EH

100-22487-14

January 22, 1942

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: BORIS BRASOL, with alias
INTERNAL SECURITY
REGISTRATION ACT

Dear Sir:

Brasol called at the Bureau on December 22,
1941 to furnish information about himself.

A memorandum covering the information he
furnished is enclosed for your consideration in connection
with this investigation.

It is suggested that consideration be given
to obtaining his permission to search his home and his
office. If this procedure is followed, the subject
should be again interviewed.

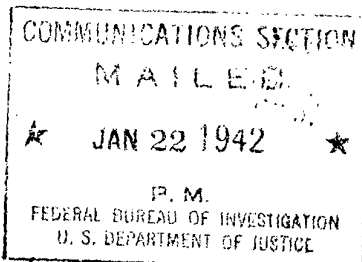
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/27/84 BY 9145/SW

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____





Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

January 9, 1942

CCM:ELC
100-22487-7

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KRAMER

RE: BORIS BRASOL alias
Boris Brazol
INTERNAL SECURITY
REGISTRATION ACT

On December 22, 1941, the above named individual, residence, 230 Riverside Drive, New York City; business address, 2 West 46th Street, New York City, was referred to the writer by the Director's Office.

Brasol advised that he has been accused on many occasions of being anti-Communist and pro-Fascist by a group of persons who are unknown to him but who, in his opinion, are obviously Communists. He informed that numerous articles have been written by persons apparently connected with this group and that recently two articles appeared in "The New Leader," which definitely accused him of being pro-Nazi or Fascist and a danger to the internal security of this country. He advised that prior to these recent articles, he had consulted his lawyer concerning a possible libel suit against certain individuals he believed possibly connected with this group but that his lawyer had advised against such a suit, stating that it would be a waste of time and money.

Brasol informed that in view of the present world situation he wanted to make himself available to the FBI for possible questioning in connection with these matters. He stated that he also would attempt to justify any previous allegations or statements made against him and advised that he wished to offer his services to this Bureau in the event it felt that the same could be used.

Brasol made available to the writer an article appearing in "The New Leader," dated December 20, 1941, entitled "Fascists in America - A Checklist of Danger." This article is attached hereto. In this article Brasol is listed as the head of the pro-Fascist "Russian-American National Committee" with secret headquarters at 2 West 46th Street, New York City. In this connection, he informed that he, along with Captain Boris Sergievksy, for a number of years a test pilot for the Sikorsky Plant, and Archbishop Vitaly, a high dignitary of the Russian Church in the Eastern Section of the United

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Tele. Room _____
Tour Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

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DATE 11/27/84 BY 9145/EW

States, were elected by the Russian national organizations in the State of New York as a three-man board to protect the White Russians from Communist attack. He informed that this board became known as the Russian-American National Committee and that it set up offices immediately at 2 West 46th Street, New York City. He stated that contrary to the article, the address was not a secret address but that the same appeared on the letterhead of all letters written by this Committee, that it appeared on the Directory Board in the lobby of the building and that it appeared on the actual door to the office itself. He stated that he could not see why anyone could, by any stretch of the imagination, consider this address to be the secret headquarters of the above mentioned Committee.

Brasol also made available to the writer an article appearing in "The New Leader," dated August 9, 1941, entitled "Boris Brazol, 'Discoverer' of Protocols of Zion, Runs Nazi-Subsidized White Russian Ring Here," which article was written by Boris Shub. This article is also attached hereto. Concerning the possible discovery of the Protocols of Zion, Brasol stated that he has no information whatsoever relative to this matter. This article stated that Brasol had sold the Protocols of Zion to Henry Ford. He stated that this is definitely a falsehood and that the only connection whatsoever that he has ever had with Henry Ford was relative to a libel suit brought against Ford many years ago. In this connection he stated that he had been approached by a firm of lawyers in New York City who made available to him the minutes of a meeting ostensibly held by a group of White Russians in Constantinople in 1921. He informed that he was asked at that time what he thought of the document. He stated that from a perusal of the document he was acquainted with many of the White Russians whose names appeared therein. He advised that he informed this firm of lawyers that in his opinion the document was a forgery in view of the fact that he was positive that many of these individuals were not in Constantinople in 1921. He informed that they asked him if he could prove the same and he stated the only way he could see to prove it would be to obtain the passports of these individuals and to take from them a deposition showing their exact locations throughout the year 1921. He stated that he was hired by this firm of lawyers to obtain this information and as a result of the same it was necessary that he travel to Europe.

He advised that during his connection with this matter he learned that this work was being done in connection with a libel suit against Henry Ford, which had resulted in view of the fact that Ford had in the Dearborn independent newspaper called someone a "liar." Brasol stated that other than this particular incident he

has had no connection whatsoever with Ford and that even in this incident he did not have any personal contact with him.

Brasol voluntarily informed that he was born in the Province of Poltava, Russia, in 1885, and that he was naturalized in April, 1926, in New York City. He stated that during World War #1, he served in the Imperial Russian Guard, further, that he was sent by the Imperial Russian Government in 1916 to this country as a member of the Russian Government Supply Commission, which had its headquarters in New York City. He informed that in October, 1916, he was appointed to act as Russian representative on the Inter-Allied Conference, which was at the time engaged in coordinating allied purchasing activities in the United States. He informed that at the conclusion of the war, he volunteered his services to the United States and was appointed to the War Trade Intelligence of the War Trade Board and was assigned to New York City. He stated that he resigned this position in April, 1919, and was assigned to a General Churchill of the MIB, which he stated to be the Military Intelligence Bureau. Brasol advised that during his assignment with the MIB, he engaged in the collecting of information concerning the extreme radical elements in the United States, such as anarchists, etc. He advised that after his services were terminated with the MIB, he became a member of the Luck Committee of New York City, which was a local Committee, where he engaged in the same type of activity, that of exposing extreme radical elements. Brasol informed that it is his opinion that it was during this time that he fell into disrepute with the Communist, anarchist, etc. forces throughout the United States.

He advised that ^{after} he severed his connection with the Luck Committee. ~~He~~ wrote three books entitled "Socialism versus Civilization" (1920), "The Balance Sheet and Socialism" (1921), and "The World of the Crossroads" (1922). He stated that in these books he openly advanced much material concerning the danger of international Communism and its danger to this country. He advised it was after this time that numerous articles appeared in the press, periodicals, etc., accusing him of being engaged in what he termed "the most fantastic things." He stated that he was accused of being the leader of the "Black 100," which organization he has never heard of. He advised that on one occasion he was accused of being Ben Marcin or Marsin, a writer in the "Social Justice" magazine, who has written numerous pro-Fascist articles. He informed that he, of course, knew that he was not identical with this individual and that he had not written these articles and that as a consequence, he had gone to Father Duffy and requested him to have Father Coughlin disclaim

publicly that he was identical with the above individual or that he was affiliated with this magazine. Brasol stated that Father Coughlin did publicly denounce his affiliation and identity with Marcin over the radio.

Brasol stated that since approximately 1926 he has been acting as the Russian Adviser to numerous New York banks and insurance companies, further, that between 1929 and 1934, he acted as the Russian Adviser on legal affairs to the Attorney General. He informed that he is extremely interested in criminology and that for a time he taught at the Columbia University Law School. He informed that in 1929-30 he went to Europe, at which time he contacted every known agency engaged in the suppression of crime, after which he wrote a report consisting of 1,200 pages on this subject. He advised that in 1938 he attended a meeting of the International Criminalistic Academy at Luzern, Switzerland, at which time he lectured and presented numerous data made available to him by the FBI.

Brasol was questioned as to what individuals he thought made up the group of Communists who were constantly making false accusations regarding him. He stated that he had no definite idea as to any individuals who might make up this group. He did state that he had a suspicion that Charles Recht, an attorney in New York City whom he knows definitely to be a member of the Communist Party, might have something to do with this situation. He stated that he had come to this conclusion because of the fact that he had testified as an expert witness for various banks and insurance companies in New York City in cases in which Recht was the defending counsel. He informed that on every occasion he had so testified, Recht resorted to a similar type of attack against him in an effort to discredit him as a character witness. He informed that other than this he has no suspicion concerning members of the alleged Communist group or any other individual who has made similar accusations against him.

Brasol was questioned as to whether he had any connections in New York City or elsewhere in Communist fields, etc., which he felt would be of possible interest or assistance to this Bureau. He stated that he felt as though he did have such connections and that he would be more than glad to cooperate concerning this matter if he were contacted in the future.

Respectfully,

Carl C. MacCartee
C. C. MacCartee

Attachment

Boris Brazol, 'Discoverer' of Protocols of Zion, Runs Nazi-Subsidized White Russian Ring Here

By BORIS SHUB

WHO foots the bills for *Rossiia*, a Russian language daily newspaper (four pages on week days, six on Sunday) published at 480 Canal Street, New York City? This singular publication is the only Russian daily in any part of the world not under Axis rule which champions the cause of Hitler and Japan. Founded in 1933, shortly after Hitler came to power, *Rossiia* has managed to survive for eight years with virtually no paid national advertising other than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and with no acknowledged source of revenue commensurate with the cost of publication.

Perhaps the key to this sheet which speaks for the "National Christian bloc" of Germany, Italy and Japan against the machinations of the "internationalists, Free Masons and Jews," is the fact that its editor, Colonel Rybakoff, as well as most of its regular contributors, are military men with close ties in Berlin and Tokyo. Colonel Rybakoff came to this country by way of the Far East after fighting in the armies of Admiral Kolchak and Ataman Semionov. The latter is the chief of the Japanese-financed White Russian military force with headquarters in Harbin and Shanghai.

A LEADING feature writer is a former officer named Melnikoff, who came to the United States during the last war as a member of the Czar's military mission. He was linked seven years ago with the Silver Shirts by the publication of a letter dated March 6, 1934, from William Dudley Pelley's "foreign adjutant" to Royal Scott Gulden which said in part:

"As you know, friend Melnikoff is now editor of the *Russkaya Gazetta* and very anxious to print an English edition in his Russian plant. Maybe it would be advisable to consider his propositions with your men in New York."

A month before the outbreak of the Russo-German war, Melnikoff predicted in the *Rossiia* of May 22 that the British Empire would collapse as the result of a combined Russo-Japanese attack. The Japanese, he gloated, would take Singapore while "the Soviets today or tomorrow, upon German orders, will move into Persia to attack the English flank." Melnikoff has since changed his tune to predict the imminent disintegration of the Russian armies and the German occupation of Moscow.

It is interesting to note that the "foreign correspondents" of *Rossiia* include K. Rodzayevsky, the chief of the Russian Fascist Party of the Far East, who is generally known to be an agent of the Japanese Intelligence. From Berlin the paper receives contributions from the staff writers of *Nashe Slovo*, a Russian Quisling sheet financed and directed by Alfred Rosenberg and the German Ministry of Propaganda. Until recently, *Rossiia* also drew upon material generously furnished by the Nazi Transocean News Service, since closed by the Federal authorities.

On June 20th, two days before the opening of the German drive against Russia, Colonel Rybakoff attacked "the international war party in England, America and Chungking" for resisting "the world bloc of national, anti-Bolshevik states." The same issue carried a translation of the Cudahy-Hitler interview.

On June 25th, Rybakoff wrote that Stalin had entered into the 1939 pact with Germany "upon the direct instructions of the international war party of Rothschild England and Blum France, with the knowledge of these states and a number of others." (A veiled reference to the United States.) The reason for this move, the editor

of *Rossiia* explained, was that "the Blums, Mandels, Reynauds, Gamelins, Hore-Belishas, Attlees, Greenwood, Bevins, Browders, Fosters and Company" (!) were anxious to give Stalin a breathing spell before he attacked Germany. This infamous plot was foiled, according to Rybakoff, when "the Christian, patriotic, anti-Bolshevik victorious white legions of Hitler struck like a fiery sword to destroy Red Satanism on the soil of Holy Russia." At the time he saw a lightning German victory. On July 29th, however, seeking to explain the hitch in the German timetable, Rybakoff produced this gem:

"In the first five weeks of war, the Red Army, despite its threefold numerical and technical superiority over the German army, has steadily and shamefully retreated, suffering one defeat after another."

THE issue of June 27th contains a piece by the *Rossiia* "correspondent" in Japanese-occupied Shanghai on the significance of Singapore, which is described as "an obstacle to the task of organizing a great Asiatic bloc." The writer explains that Japan must obtain Singapore to protect its trade lifeline, and that with the occupation of that bastion, Japan will cut off all aid to China via the Burma Road and become invincible against attack from any quarter. *Rossiia* is not merely pro-Japanese; it consistently expresses the outlook of the Japanese Fascist and military camarilla with all the enthusiasm and eloquence it can muster. In a Russian newspaper, this political line is as incongruous as a San Francisco editor clamoring for a Nipponese occupation of Hawaii, Alaska and British Columbia.

In sharp contrast to the sympathetic understanding shown for Japan's Singapore ambitions, the *Rossiia* of July 6th carries a sardonic piece by Boris Brazol on Dakar and the United States. Jeering at the view of American naval and military experts that Dakar is the

strategic key to the South Atlantic, Brazol cites the views of Colonel Lindbergh to prove that it possesses no naval or military significance for the United States. He argues that the real motivation behind this government's interest in Dakar is to protect the South African investments of a family of London Jewish financiers.

According to competent non-Communist Russian sources in this city, Boris Brazol is probably the brains behind the array of pro-Nazi Russian renegades in the United States. Shortly after his article on Dakar, Brazol's name appeared on a petition sent by a group of "loyal American citizens of Russian origin" to President Roosevelt protesting against American aid to Russia in the present war. The signatories to the petition are members of the "Russian-American National Committee," a paper outfit with headquarters at 2 West 46th Street, New York City, which is the address for two other organizations with which Brazol is connected.

Brazol has had an extremely interesting career. When he arrived in this country, he established himself as an authority on Russian law and frequently appeared in court for banks and insurance companies which pleaded the Bolshevik Revolution as a legal defense to the payment of otherwise valid claims of individual Russian depositors and policy beneficiaries. His greatest business success, however, came when he sold the Protocols of the Elders of Zion to Henry Ford. Exposure many years ago apparently has had little effect on his activities. This versatile and energetic figure speaks as a "loyal American citizen of Russian origin" in a petition to President Roosevelt, while in *Rossiia* he characterizes the Administration as an accomplice and tool of Jewish finance.

WHATEVER their attitude toward Stalin, the overwhelming majority of the Russians here and everywhere realize that a German victory would mean the destruction of their country for decades to come, with the establishment of Nazi puppet regimes in Moscow, Kiev and the Caucasus. Consequently, when Hitler launched his attack on June 22nd, all the leading non-Communist Russians in this country, from former Premier Kerensky, the Socialist Revolutionaries and the Mensheviks to most of the "Whites" on the extreme right, expressed their solidarity with the Russian armies in their struggle to defend their native soil against German aggression.

There are few among the 600,000 Greek Orthodox Russians in the United States who have not thrilled with pride in the knowledge that the Russian army is the first to have dealt heavy body blows to the hitherto invincible German war machine. Furthermore, pride in the achievements of the Russian armies is at least as strong among Russian officers who once were in the Imperial Army, as among other groups of Russians. Nor is this paradoxical. Many of the officers who took up arms against the Bolsheviks in 1918 did so because of the peace of Brest-Litovsk which surrendered the richest third of European Russia to Hohenzollern Germany.

This fundamental fact makes quite plain the nature of a newspaper run by former officers of the Russian Army which says: "The war must be brought to an end. . . . The Russian soldier must thrust his bayonet into the earth. . . . The Germans will be in Moscow. No English, Kerensky named Winston Churchill will defeat Hitler." (*Rossiia*, July 23, 1941.)

White Spies

PREVELANT through the nation is the notion that expulsion of Axis consuls, and the arrest of 33 minor spies has solved this government's fifth column problem. Official circles, however, estimate that there are still scores of thousands of unregistered, unknown foreign agents working throughout the United States. Some of these direct the German Labor Front here, some are actual members of the Gestapo, some operate from travel bureaus or Spanish consulates; some are Japanese valets, laundrymen, gardeners; some bask sleepily in the sun on decks of lazy little fishing vessels which acquire energy only when the American fleet moves out to sea; and some operate from behind the type of newspapers like the one described here by Boris Shub.

Popular conception of a spy is that of a guttural German or pleasant apologetic Jap. There are others, not quite so labeled. Among these are White Russians of the type exposed here by Mr. Shub. The daily newspaper he writes of would cost nearly \$200,000 a year to publish. Its income is not \$200 a week. Where does the money come from? Mr. Shub, frequent feature writer for *The New Leader*, the *American Mercury*, and others national publications, reveals for the first time in the accompanying article an espionage and sabotage ring hitherto unknown to the public.

on has concentrated on the making of imitations, the measure for industrial progress is limited by its like steel. The second at we have already will nearly halt, the on-defense construction of civilian expansion in production will by the limits set by shortages.

labor? Trouble looms the first time since wages—the value of dollar in terms of what in buy in goods—are the last two months ptember and October, risen sharply and cost is risen faster than

of living in October ent above pre-war in- while, American cor- ave reached a new ing power, exceeding inner year of 1929. d Poor's, the business port after studying 0 corporations that xes, four out of five r earnings for 1941

Bans Fronts Farmers'

ELES. — Four noto- labor organizations, l with the Associated ere this week found awbreaking practices and Labor Relations



"WHAT GOES ON HERE?"

Defense Spurs New Inventions As Gov't Organizes Science

WASHINGTON, D. C.—What of science in war? Results to date indicate that Yankee ingenuity and inventive genius is going all-out for defense. America has certain needs, and for the first time on a mass scale the energies and intellect of thousands of scientists are being bent on specific problems. The results are really amazing.

More than 35,000 inventions and suggestions have poured in on the National Inventors Council in ten months of existence. At the same time, more than 5,000 American scientists and engineers, with a budget of about \$10,000,000, are working on the development of new instruments for war use. Most of these, hav-

and ships, and remote control for other combat weapons.

Devices to locate objects by sound, heat radiant energy or other known or unknown rays.

Mine-sweeping devices. Anti-aerial bomb protection for cities, buildings, ships.

Metal extraction and refining processes to use some of the low-grade ores which abound in the United States.

OPM Increases Defense Jobs For Negroes

cent "My America" and "From Many Lands" Adamic also showed that he was not so much the master of sociological analysis and formulation, as a keen and sympathetic observer of the many varieties of "wops" and "pollacks" who make up our rich melting pot. He is genuinely and warmly interested in Yugoslavs, Finns, Slovaks, Greeks and Italians, in their contribution to America's material and cultural heritage.

Man and Superman

By ADRIENNE KOCH

THE poetic mysteries of Nietzsche's prose philosophy have angered, challenged, and inspired generations of readers. Part of his magic indeed is traceable to the exiting use he made of his situation, and equivocation, couched in metaphor, dramatized in symbols and myths, or put concretely before the mind's eye in the form of an imagined person. Naturally, quarrels about Nietzsche's "meaning" were inevitable. Some of these quarrels were technical, confined to scholars. Others were romantic and impressionistic, typical of the layman, although not peculiar to them.

In the midst of this chaos, the preface of a book optimistically called "What Nietzsche Means" has every reason to be regarded as a relief. While there have been many books interpreting Nietzsche, most of them are published in Germany and France. In England and America, apart from a very few technical articles and textbook discussions, there was practically nothing but Salter's "Nietzsche the Thinker" (1917), Foster's "Friedrich Nietzsche" (1931), and the recent study "Nietzsche" by Crane Brinton. To the extent that Nietzsche's thought is systematic, Morgan's purpose is to show it: to make it understandable, not explicitly to defend or attack any particular features but simply to explain them in vigorous and precise language. Accordingly, this book is undeniably a gift to the more literal lovers of knowledge.

But even lovers of knowledge occasionally inspect their gifts with careful eyes, and in this case the inspection reveals a few papier maché facades. The first general over-all facade is that Morgan either does not know, or curiously omits to tell, what Nietzsche means in his most crucial doctrines. I refer to the doctrine of the will to power, the illusion theory of truth, the critique of decadent civilization with its supplementary suggestion of the final triumph in the race of supermen. Whoever wades through these pains-

In many ways, his latest book* is a logical—or rather psychological—sequel to its predecessors. Having, in the past, become aware of the "immigrant's" contribution to American life, Adamic is now absorbed in a new idea: what the American-trained and tested immigrant could do after this war for his respective "old country."

In his earlier book Adamic tried to educate the native Americans. His object was to tell the "natives" of the difficulties faced by the first and even the second immigrant generation. He called for tact and understanding and for a "welcome" sign, in order to give the immigrant the fullest chance to contribute his quota to the American treasury.

Now, Adamic is confronted by two problems, both posed by the war. The immigrant cannot help feeling sympathetic towards his native land. At the same time, he generally does his best to be loyal to his adopted country. It was hard in the days of peace; it is more difficult in war time, which creates confusion of loyalties, heartaches and even danger. This is the first problem, and Adamic shows both understanding and persuasiveness in dealing with it.

He proceeds by his usual method of the human interest story. He tells us of actual Ukrainians, Italians, Poles, who want to be loyal to America and who suddenly found themselves at loggerheads with their neighbors and friends; Czechoslovaks with Poles, Poles with Germans, Yugoslavs with Italians, because of Hitler and Mussolini. He met these people, talked with them, and knows their problem and dilemmas.

Almost invariably all these people deeply appreciate their American experience. And here both a new problem and a possible solution occur to Adamic. What is to become of Europe after the war? How can we accelerate Hitler's defeat?

Adamic's enthusiastic answer to this problem is rather novel. He would use the thousands of American-trained immigrants to promote an "American revolution" in Hitler-occupied Europe. After the war, these people would also supply

10-22-41

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Name: Boris BRASOL
New York City

The files reflect an undated card, name of Lieutenant Boris Lvovitch Brasol, which states, "Chairman Russian National Society, New York. One of leading anti-Jewish workers. Drew money for some time after war from an old Russian government fund."

The files also reflect a letter from the Third Naval District, dated September 10, 1941, which states that Lieutenant Boris Brasol, who resides at 690 Riverside Drive and has an office in a Russian book store at 5 Columbus Circle, is, according to an informant, [REDACTED] b7D

The files reflect information received from the Third Naval District, dated August 6, 1941, name of Boris Brasol, which states, "Subject of Russian origin, is closely allied with German-American Bund, and is very active among the White Russian group. He recently formed the Russian-American National Committee, with offices at 2 W. 46th Street, New York City. The object of said organization is to prevent any help to the United States to the U.S.S.R. Subject's brother, Cyril Brasol, is at present serving with the German Army as a Censor, at Field Post Office #22, located at Paris, France. Subject is in frequent mail communication with this brother. Subject receives mail from Grand Duke Vladimir who, under the protection of the German Army, is a candidate for the Russian throne. Vladimir's sister, Kira, is married to German Prince Ferdinand of Prussia. Brasol is a close friend of self-styled "Baron" Charles Rokassawki, No. Wrangell, real name George, noted pro-Nazi and head of 'Investigation Unit' of America First Committee of New York City, who is known to be cooperating actively with subversive elements trying to undermine the morale and loyalty of the men in the United States Army and Navy."

RECORDED

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| 100-22487-15 | |
| 11 | JAN 24 1942 |
| U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
| FIVE City | |

**THE FOLLOWING SERIAL IS
MISSING FROM THIS FILE:**

16

GS:MBB

100-22487

February 14, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/27/84 BY 9145/ED

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: ⁰BORIS BRASOL, with aliases;
REGISTRATION ACT.

Dear Sir:

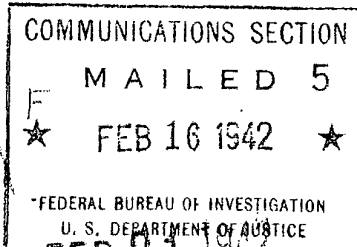
This individual has been the subject of correspondence between the New York Office and the Bureau for some time. You have been instructed on several occasions to conduct investigation of his activities but to date have not submitted any reports. The information which has been received at the Bureau indicates there is a fairly good possibility that Brasol is operating in violation of the Registration Act. Furthermore, his activities have received considerable publicity and further delinquency on your part may seriously embarrass the Bureau.

During the interrogation of Laura Ingalls, who is presently on trial in the District of Columbia for failure to register as an agent of a foreign principal, she advised that she questioned Ulrich von Gienanth regarding the identity of any persons friendly to the German Government with whom she might make contact. The only name she would admit having received from von Gienanth was one Brasol in New York City. The individual referred to by von Gienanth is undoubtedly the subject of this investigation.

I must insist that this matter receive immediate and thorough attention. I shall expect a comprehensive report from the New York Office within ten days after the receipt of this letter.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



John Edgar Hoover
Director

100-22487-17
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 17 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK CITY

NY FILE NO. 100-15704 AHD

| | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|---|---|
| REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK CITY | DATE WHEN MADE 2/19/42 | PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/22,23;2/3,12/42 | REPORT MADE BY F. L. PRICE |
| TITLE BORIS BRASOL with aliases Boris Brazol, Boris Brazon | | | CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY R & G |

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject, who is already recorded in the Custodial Detention files of this office, voluntarily appeared at the New York Field office on January 24, 1942 to go on record against propaganda directed at him personally and to offer his services to the Bureau. Subject reported he was naturalized April 29, 1926 in New York City. Results of this interview and the report of CAPT. R. C. MACFALL, USN, Ret., set forth.

- C -

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/27/84 BY 9145/PAW**

DETAILS:

On January 22, 1942 MR. BORIS BRASOL, 2 West 46th Street New York City, telephonically contacted the New York Field office regarding an article appearing in the January 17, 1942 issue of "The Hour" page 124, which article reportedly indicated that he had Nazi tendencies and stated "that the FBI should get after him and conduct a thorough investigation." MR. BRASOL added that he was anxious to contact the New York Field office with regard to this matter.

Accordingly, on January 24, 1942 at 11:00 A.M. Special Agent W. R. Hearn of the New York Field Division interviewed subject at the New York office. The results of this interview were set forth in a memorandum of Special Agent Hearn dated February 3, 1942 and form the basis for this report.

| | |
|---|--|
| APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE | DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 105-22487-18 |
| COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau 4-New York | <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"> FILED FEB 20 1942 NEW YORK </div> |

COPIES DESTROYED

Subject explained his visit to this office as being two-fold: First to go on record as combatting past, present, and future propaganda about him such as appeared in the publication "The Hour" on January 17, 1942 which accused him of fomenting race hatred and collaborating with pro-Nazi White Russians, Japanese agents and native Fifth-columnists; Second to offer his services to this office. He explained that he fluently speaks and understands various foreign languages, including German, Russian, French, and Spanish, and, at any time, he would give information concerning the radical activities in elements that he knew or could obtain any information about that exist in the United States.

Subject advised that his motive in contacting this office dated back to January 19, 1942 when one SAMUEL KAUFMAN, who is well known and has been interviewed on numerous occasions by personnel of this office regarding false and erroneous information and who has been classified by New York physicians as being mentally unbalanced, (complete information regarding KAUFMAN can be found in New York File 65-2418) called at subject's office and stated that he was working in close collaboration with the FBI and that this office had the subject under investigation at the present time. Subject stated that he never saw KAUFMAN before, and that he knew that the FBI was not instrumental in any way in sending KAUFMAN to see him. Subject stated that KAUFMAN advised him that if he needed any help at any time in the future he should not hesitate to call him, at 100-West 44th Street, New York City. It is here noted that KAUFMAN'S known address as contained in New York file 65-2418 is 100-West 48th Street.

Subject stated that illegal entry had been made to his office on several occasions in the last few months, the latest on January 21, 1942 at which time a panel of a glass window was removed and certain papers were disturbed in the subject's desk. Subject said that he had been visited upon numerous occasions by individuals who refused to divulge their names or connections to him, but whom he believed to be connected with newspapers and publications such as "The Hour", the "Overseas News Agency" and "In Fact", recalling that subsequent to these unknown visitors, articles regarding his so-called un-American activities appeared in each of the issues described above.

From a review of these publications, it is noted that the December 3rd issues of "Overseas News Agency" and the June 30, 1941 issue of "In Fact" carry articles similar to the one which appeared January 17, 1942 in "The Hour".

Subject stated that some people accuse him of not being an American citizen. Subject advised that he was naturalized on April 29, 1926 in New York City, such being a matter of public record. Subject thereupon gave a sketch of his life history which corresponds with that set forth in Volume 21, 1941 issue of "Who's Who in America" and in Volume 1 -1940 issue of the Biographical Encyclopedia of America. Subject produced photostats of these volumes which read as follows:

Volume 21 1940-1941 issue of "WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA"

BRASOL, Boris, lawyer, author, lecturer; b. Province of Poltava, Russia, Mar. 31, 1885; son of Leo-Brasol (M.D.) and Julia (Dobrosselsky) B; B.L., U of Petrograd, 1908; spl. "police scientifique" training, Lausanne U., 1912; m. Eleanor Kazarin-Okuliez, of Petrograd, Sept. 28, 1913. Pros. atty. under Imperial Russian Govt., 1910-1916; served as 2d lt. Imperial Russian Guard during World War; decorated for bravery; came to U.S., 1916 as Russian rep. Interallied Conf.; expert in Russian law, practicing in N. Y. since 1918. Lecturer at various univs. in criminology, economics, etc. Hon. prof. and fellow Andhra Research Univ., 1938; member Institut Litteraire et Artistique de France, 1938, Military Order of World War; mem. Anglo-Russian Com., N. Y., 1916-17, U. S. War Trade Bd., 1918-19, Criminological Commn. (Columbia), 1929-1932, Internat. Criminalistic Academy (Lausanne). Author: Women's Silhouettes in Russian Literature (published in St. Petersburg), 1907; Critical Essays (pub. in St. Petersburg) 1910; History of Russian Prosecuting Attorneys (pub. in Petrograd), 1914; Methods of Criminal Investigation (pub. in Petrograd), 1915; Socialism vs. Civilization, 1920; The World at the Crossroads, 1921; The Balance Sheet of Sovietism, 1922; Institute of Scientific Criminology, 1925; The Elements of Crime, 1927; Essay on Russian Religious Philosophy, 1930; Poushkin, the Shakespeare of Russia, 1931; The Mighty Three-Poushkin, Gogol, Dostoievsky, 1934; The Russian Wonderland, 1936; Oscar Wilde, the Man, the Artist, the Martyr, 1938; Crime, Criminology and Criminological Institutes, 1938; also translations, and contbr. to journ. and encys. Awarded gold medal by Institut Litteraire et Artistique de France for his critical

"biography of Oscar Wilde, 1939; chmn. Poushkin Com. in the U. S. A.; Poushkin Soc. of America; dir. Poushkin Fund, Inc.; chmn. Lermontov-Central Com, 1939; vice chmn. Com. Russo-Finnish Cooperation in the Fight Against Communism, 1940; mem Ecclesiastical Council of the Russian Orthodox Ch. in America, 1933-37; v. p. Edgar Allan Poe Soc. of America, Club: Authors' (London). Home; 230 Riverside Drive. Office 2 W. 46th St., New York, N. Y."

Biographical Encyclopedia of America, Volume 1, 1940

*BRASOL, BORIS:

Lawyer, writer; b. Mar. 31, 1885, Province of Poltava, Russia, s. Leo Eugene, M.D. and Julia N. (Dobrosselsky) Brasol. Ed: St. Petersburg Imperial U., Law Faculty, B.L. 1908; Lausanne U. spec. Police Scientifique training, 1911; m. Eleanore Kazarin-Okuliez, Sept. 28, 1913. Dramatic Critic "Theatrical Day," St. Petersburg, 1907-09. St. Candidate St. Petersburg Circ. Court, 1909-10 Asst. Legal Div., Dept. of R. R. Construction, St. Petersburg, 1910. Examining Magistrate, Province of Pskov, 1911-12, and at 1st Dist. Peterhod County of St. Petersburg Circ. Ct., 1912. Examining Magistrate, 14th Dist., City of St. Petersburg, 1913-16. Del. of Ministry of Justice at the All-Russian Congress of Police Chiefs, St. Petersburg, 1913. Mem. com. of 12 for elaboration of a complete history of Russian Ct. Institutions. St. Petersburg, 1914. Mem. Russian Govt. Supply Com. in Amer., New York City, 1916-17. Mem. Anglo-Russian Com., N. Y. City, 1916-17. Sec. to Pres. of Russian Govt. Supply Com., N. Y. City, 1916-17. Rep. of Russia on the Inter-Allied Conf., N.Y. City, 1916-17. Mem. U.S. War Trade Bd., New York City, 1918, With U.S. Military Intelligence, New York City, 1919. Russian Counsel for: Cravath, Henderson & De Gersdorff; Zabriskie, Sage, Grey & Todd; Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Gardiner & Reed; Sullivan & Cromwell; Shearman & Sterling; White & Case; Nicoll, Anable & Nicoll; Hornblower, Garrison & Miller; Coudert Bros; Hunt, Hill & Betts. Hon. Prof. and Fellow, Andhra Research U., S. India

"Chmn.: Poushkin Soc. of Amer., 1935-38; Assn. Unity of Russia, New York City, 1919-25; Russian Natl. Soc., 1919-20. V. P. Edgar Allan Poe Soc. of Amer., 1926-38. Mem.: Criminol. Survey of Columbia U. Law Sch., 1929-31; Internatl. Criminalistic Acad., Vienna, 1930-38; Kriminalbiologische Gesellschaft, Graz, 1931-35; Ecclesiastical Council of Russian Orthodox Ch. in Amer., 1935-38; Mil. Order of World War, N.Y. Chapt.; Institut Litteraire et Artistique de France, Paris; Amer. Internatl. Acad. Wash., D.C. Author: "Women's Silhouettes in Russia Literature," 1907; "Critical Essays," 1910; "History of Russian Prosecuting Attorneys," 1914; "Methods of Criminal Investigation," 1915; "Socialism vs. Civilization," 1920; "The World at the Cross-Roads," 1921; "The Balance Sheet of Sovietism," 1922; "Institute of Scientific Criminology," 1925; "The Elements of Crime," 1927; "Essay on Russian Religious Philosophy" 1930; "Poushkin, the Shakespeare of Russia," 1931; "The Mighty Three-Poushkin, Gogol, Dostoevsky", 1934; "The Russian Wonderland" 1936; "Crime, Criminology and Criminological Institutes," 1938; "Oscar Wilde-The Man-The Artist-The Martyr, 1938, etc. Book Review Editor. "American Journal of Police Science." Contributor to legalscientific mags. and current periodicals. Res.: 230 Riverside Drive. Office: 2 W. 46th St., New York, N.Y."

Photostats of these biographical sketches produced by subject are being maintained in the files of the New York Field Division.

According to subject, his critics first attacked him in 1910 at which time he became prosecuting attorney under the Russian Imperial Government. He pointed out that the accusations that he cooperated closely with the secret police in opposing democratic trends among the Russian people were unfounded and were merely used by his critics in arousing public opinion on a subject on which they knew nothing or atleast would not have reflected anything derogatory about his patriotism toward the American form of government.

Subject stated that he came to this country in 1916 and has since given allegiance to the United States. He produced two letters dated April 15, 1919 and April 28, 1919 which reflected that he was employed by the Bureau of War Trade Intelligence of the War Trade Board as a special investigator in March 1918 until April 3, 1919 when his resignation became effective on account of cessation of their activities due to the end of the war. These

letters favorably recommended and praised his knowledge of European political and territorial problems which aided and were used advantageously by the United States government as well as allies of the United States during World War 1.

Photostats of these letters are being maintained in the files of the New York Field office.

MR. BRASOL stated his critics accuse him of being responsible for the translation and distribution of the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion", said to be a document forged by Czarist Secret Police to prove an international Jewish plot to rule the world. Subject said he knew nothing about the distribution or the translation of these "Protocols" in America and first heard of such in this country when NATALIE ~~de~~ DORGORY, investigator with the Military Intelligence Division, had approached him in 1918 with an English translation of the "Protocols"; and the next time that his attention was called to the "Protocols" was in 1925, at which time the "Protocols" reached HENRY FORD who had them reprinted in the "Dearborn Independent" newspaper.

According to subject, HERMAN ~~BERNSTEIN~~, correspondent for the New York Journal American made libelous allegations about FORD, and in order to prove BERNSTEIN'S statements were false subject was employed by FORD'S attorney to go to Constantinople to collect data and disprove BERNSTEIN'S statements about certain individuals in Constantinople and certain dates. Subject stated that the true and complete facts concerning his mission in Constantinople could be obtained from FORD'S attorneys, and, they could verify that he had nothing to do with selling the "Protocols" for publication in the "Dearborn Independent".

Subject further stated that if he was investigated by this office he hoped this matter would be looked into, and the true and complete facts be obtained which would exonerate him of all connections therewith.

Subject stated that his third attack came as a result of certain anti-Jewish articles which appeared in F. Ther Coughlin's "Social Justice", signed by BEN ~~MARCIN~~. Subject exhibited a card post-marked August 6, 1939, which was directed to BEN MARCIN in care of the Russian National Library, 5 Columbus Circle, which was at that time the address of the subject. The card read as follows:

"We are coming back stronger than ever.
Watch out.

(signed) K. K. K."

After receipt of this card he contacted a friend of his, whose name he did not disclose, who in turn contacted Father Coughlin, and on or about August 10, 1939, Father Coughlin, during a radio broadcast, exonerated him, subject, and offered the sum of \$50,000 to any one who would prove BEN MARCIN as identical with subject. Then a card postmarked August 14, 1939 directed to BEN MARCIN at subject's address was received which reads as follows:

"We are coming back, and strong,
Coughlin can't fool us.
(signed) K.K.K. & A.P.A."

Subject stated that similar cards were received at subsequent dates which cards he did not retain. Subject stated that he did not know anything about these cards and feels that he should clear himself, but he did not take any legal action as the sender was never ascertained.

Subject stated that his two chief interests were criminology and world affairs. He stressed the fact that in 1938 upon permission from the Director of the FBI he delivered an address on the development of police science in the United States before a meeting of the International Academy for Criminology at Lucerne, Switzerland. He also pointed out that he had been interviewed by Bureau officials at Washington upon numerous occasions.

Subject produced the following publications which were written by him, the originals of which are being maintained in the files of the New York Field office:

- 1-Institute of Scientific Criminology, 1925
- 2-Oscar Wilde, The Man-The Martyr-The Artist
- 3-Address before the Members of the Edgar Allan Poe Society of New York, 1924
- 4-Address at the 25th Annual Dinner of the Writers' Club of Brooklyn, 1930
- 5-Crime, Criminology and criminological Institutes, 1938
- 6-The Elements of Crime
- 7-Anthropology and Criminology, reprinted from the American Journal of Physical Anthropology, Vol. 12, No. 2, Oct.-Dec. 1928
- 8-The Elements of Crime, a Psycho-Social Interpretation, reprinted from the Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, Volume 19, No. 3, November 1928.

Subject stated that his outstanding publications are "The World at the Crossroads", 1921 and "Socialism versus Civilization" 1920.

On page 18 of the January 1942 issue of the "American Mercury" appears an article by JOHN ROY CARLSEN entitled "Inside America First Movement" which accuses subject of distributing America First Movement propaganda. Subject denied any affiliation with this group and exhibited a lengthy letter directed to EUGENE LYONS in which he classified MR. LYONS as a pro-communist and demanded that his letter be reprinted in the February 1942 issue of the "American Mercury". Subject stated that the letter did not reach MR. LYONS in time for the February 1942 publication. Subject also showed a letter from MR. LYONS which emphatically pointed out that subject was in error by classifying LYONS as pro-communist, and he stated that he had since learned that he was in error and has written another letter retracting his original statement and asked that his revised letter be published in the March 1942 issue of the "American Mercury" which according to subject MR. LYONS consented to do.

Subject had in his possession a recent letter from the Military Intelligence Division reflecting that he had filed an application for employment. The letter stated that if at any subsequent time his services were needed they would call upon him for assistance. He also expressed the desire that if he was young enough and if he were accepted, he would enlist in the armed forces immediately.

Subject stated that his offices are located at 2 West 46th Street, New York City, and stated that he has an unlisted telephone which is Bryant 9-0769, and he stated that he realized investigations were based upon complaints, and he felt sure that many would be received by this office regarding his activities which he could disprove, if they were in line with those printed in the average publications.

Subject produced a copy of "In Fact", June 30, 1941 which contained an article on page 3 entitled "BORIS BRASOL & COUDERT" which stated that "to the extensive list of professional anti-Semites connected in various capacities in New York City "In Fact" is able to add this week the name of BORIS BRASOL."

Subject produced a copy of "The Hour" dated January 17, 1942 containing an extensive article entitled "Career of BORIS BRASOL" which stated "There lives a man whose writings are used as source material by the Propaganda Ministry of the Third Reich and

100-15704

whose brutal boast is that certain of his books "have done more harm to the Jews than ten pogroms." His name is BORIS BRASOL. For years BRASOL has been collaborating with pro-Nazi White Russians, Japanese agents and native Fifth Columnists."

Subject is also accused in this article of distributing the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion." This article accuses subject of other pro-Nazi activities including cooperation with the pro-Fascist Russian newspaper ROSSIYA and of meeting with GEORGE PAGANELLI, alleged United States fascist agent. This article ends with "'The Hour' therefore urges that the Department of Justice conduct an immediate investigation of the activities of BORIS BRASOL."

A clipping believed to have been taken from "Overseas News Agency" on December 3, 1941 was produced by the subject which consisted of a reprint of an article published in "The Hour".

The above three publications are being retained in the files of the New York Field Division.

Subject stated that if the FBI wanted to know anything about his past or present activities he would cooperate in any way possible as he had nothing to hide, and that he would devote any amount of his time for anything he might be called upon to do by this office.

Special Agent Hearn in a memorandum prepared on February 3, 1942 stated that he made no commitments to subject, but merely obtained the complete facts told to him by subject.

Referral/Consult

A review of the New York file 100-15704 reveals that a letter was written on October 9, 1941 by [REDACTED]

Referral/Consult

Referral/Consult

100-15704

Referral/Consult



The foregoing information is furnished for the information of the Bureau and inasmuch as subject is carried already as a Custodial Detention Subject by the New York Field office, this case is being closed.

C L O S E D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK CITY

NY FILE NO. 100-15704 AHD

| | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|---|
| REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK CITY | DATE WHEN MADE 2/19/42 | PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/22, 23; 2/3, 12/42 | REPORT MADE BY H. L. PRICE |
| TITLE BORIS BRASOL with aliases Boris Brazol, Boris Brazon | | | CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY R & G |
| <p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Subject, who is already recorded in the Custodial Detention files of this office, voluntarily appeared at the New York Field office on January 24, 1942 to go on record against propaganda directed at him personally and to offer his services to the Bureau. Subject reported he was naturalized April 29, 1926 in New York City. Results of this interview and the report of CAPT. R. C. MACFALL, USN, Ret., set forth.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- C -</p> <p>DETAILS:</p> <p>On January 22, 1942 MR. BORIS BRASOL, 2 West 46th Street New York City, telephonically contacted the New York Field office regarding an article appearing in the January 17, 1942 issue of "The Hour" page 124, which article reportedly indicated that he had Nazi tendencies and stated "that the FBI should get after him and conduct a thorough investigation." MR. BRASOL added that he was anxious to contact the New York FBI with regard to this matter.</p> <p>Accordingly, on January 24, 1942 at 11:00 A.M. Special Agent E. R. Hearn of the New York Field Division interviewed subject at the New York office. The results of this interview were set forth in a memorandum of Special Agent Hearn dated February 3, 1942 and form the basis for this report.</p> | | | |
| APPROVED AND FORWARDED: | | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE | |
| COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau 4-New York | | DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES | |
| | | | |

BORIS BRASOL
230 Riverside Drive
New York City

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/27/84 BY 9145/26

New York, N. Y.,

February 6, 1942.

In New York City at 230 Riverside Drive there lives a man whose writings are used as source material by the Propaganda Ministry of the Third Reich and whose brutal boast is that certain of his books "have done more harm to the Jews than ten pogroms."

His name is Boris Brasol.

For years Brasol has been collaborating with pro-Nazi White Russians, Japanese agents and native Fifth Columnists. Himself a key man in the Russian fascist movement, he has served as a focal point in the United States for international Axis intrigue. His speciality is fomenting ~~peace~~ hatred, and his accomplishments in this field have won him world-wide notoriety.

Boris Brasol was born in Poltava, Russia, in 1885. He studied law at the University of St. Petersburg and in 1910 became Prosecuting Attorney for the St. Petersburg Supreme Court. An ardent supporter of the Czar's feudalistic regime, he cooperated closely with the Imperial secret police in opposing democratic trends among the Russian people. In 1916 he came to the United States as the Russian representative to the Inter-Allied Conference in New York City. When the Russian Revolution occurred in 1917, Brasol decided his safest course would be to remain in the United States. Labeling himself an "expert on Russian law," he began practising in New York. Officially, this continues to be his profession.

It is Brasol's unofficial labors, however, that are of interest. One of the earliest of these, was distributing in the United States translations of The Protocols of the Elders of Zion. This infamous forgery, purporting to reveal a vast Jewish conspiracy to create a world-wide dictatorship, had been used by the Czar's government to provide anti-Semitic agitation and pogroms. By spreading the wretched canard of the Protocols in

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100-22487-
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
10 FEB 18 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAR 11 1942
FEB 21 RECD

America, Brasol sought to rally support for the ~~White Russians~~ and to convince public opinion that the "Red Revolution" was part of the "international Jewish conspiracy."

Through Brasol's efforts the Protocols reached Henry Ford, who reprinted them in his Dearborn Independent. Brasol even managed to have a copy of the Protocols placed in the files of the U. S. Secret Service as an explanation of the Russian Revolution.

A prolific author himself, Brasol began writing books filled with anti-Semitic propaganda. The World at the Cross Roads, published in Boston in 1921, typifies the Jew-baiting literature which flowed so easily from his pen. The book contends that the Russian Revolution was instigated, financed and led by Jews, and describes the overthrow of the Czar and consequent international developments as a "sinister movement in which the Jews of the world and Mr. Wilson have become partners."

Feeling an intense nostalgia for the days of the Czarist autocracy, Brasol plotted tirelessly with other White Russian emigres against the Soviets. Jew-baiting played a major role in their propaganda work. One of Brasol's fellow conspirators was the notorious pogromist, Major-General Count V. Cherep-Spirodovich, to whom Brasol wrote in a letter on July 1, 1921:

"Within the last year I have written three books which have done more harm to the Jews than ten pogroms would have done them."

- - -

When Adolf Hitler came to power in Germany, the Russian fascists throughout the world saw new hope for the overthrow of the Soviets. Der Fuehrer promised to smash the Bolsheviks, and the Russian White Guards took him at his word. Their colonies in Germany and Japan became centers of pro-Nazi intrigue. In Harbin, Japan, the Russian fascists organized an army to be placed at Hitler's disposal.

In the United States Brasol created the Russian-American National Committee, a coalition of anti-Semitic, pro-Nazi and pro-Japanese White Guard groups. The Committee concentrates on building pro-Axis and anti-Soviet sentiment. It has brought into the United States propaganda material issued by Russian fascists in the employ of Japan. One of the most recent of these was a leaflet distributed by Brasol in the tens of thousands entitled "Declaration of the Russian Emigrant Colony in Shanghai." The Declaration, a

vitriolic attack on the Soviet Union, speaks hopefully of "the inevitable collapse" of Russia in the present war and of the "New Order" to follow -- presumably that which Adolf Hitler will establish. Among the groups listed as signers of the Declaration is the Russian Fascist Union.

A typical excerpt from the Shanghai Declaration states: "We evaluate the present German-Soviet war as a means for the liberation of our Motherland from the communist yoke."

(An interesting sidelight is that Brasol arranged for copies of this Declaration to be distributed by the American First Committee, an organization which he held in high regard. He had his own Russian fascist representatives, such as Baron Carl R. Wrangell in high places in the Committee.)

Brasol's Russian-American National Committee has consistently attacked President Roosevelt for sending aid to Russia. No opportunity has been overlooked by Brasol for creating a breach in the anti-Axis front.

- - -

Brasol has cooperated closely with the New York pro-fascist Russian newspaper ~~Rossiya~~. This publication has maintained intimate contacts with Japanese agents, as well as with the Nazis. The most important of the Japanese agents are two Russian fascists, Constantine ~~Radzaevsky~~ and G. M. ~~Semenoff~~. Radzaevsky has supplied the paper with regular material from the Far East, where he operates under the direction of Tokyo. Semenoff, another Rossiya correspondent, is regarded as one of Japan's key espionage and propaganda agents in the Far East, from where he sends frequent dispatches to Rossiya.

- - -

On January 15 Boris Brasol was interviewed at his office in Room 1409, 2 West 46th Street, New York City. Brasol denied he is pro-Nazi but stated that a Russian victory over Hitler's army on the eastern front would be a calamity for the United States. He declared he is not anti-Semitic but added that the Jews are responsible for communism. He said he carried on no dealings with American Fifth Columnists, but was forced by us to admit he had been meeting with George Paganelli, notorious U. S. fascist agent.

A portion of the conversation with Boris Brasol follows:

Q: Isn't it true, Mr. Brasol, that your committee has cooperated with Russian fascists operating under Japanese supervision?

A: That's an absolute falsehood.

Q: Do you consider the Russian Fascist Union a fascist organization?

A: Of course.

Q: Well, here's a document (showing it to him) which you have been distributing under your organization's name. This document is signed by the Russian Fascist Union and originated from Japanese-controlled territory.

A: (After pause) Well, that's an exceptional case.

The interview ended with Brasol's complaining bitterly of having been attacked by the "gutter press" in the United States. He declared that in Czarist Russia people were never persecuted in such a manner.

- - -

Boris Brasol moves in high circles in this country. His contacts include prominent businessmen, politicians, professors in leading universities. He boasts of his "friends in Washington" and is said to have powerful connections in the State Department. At a time when Hitler and his allies are so desperately striving to disrupt the democracies the perverted talents of such a man are in particular demand by the Axis powers. Today Brasol constitutes more of a menace than ever before to the unity of the American people.

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

New York, New York

EFE/NTP
97-318

March 10, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/27/84 BY 9145/EM

Re: BORIS BRASOL, with aliases;
REGISTRATION ACT

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of February 14, 1942, Bureau File 100-22487 in which you request that a comprehensive report be submitted within ten days.

You are advised that in view of the dire shortage of investigative personnel existing in this Division, it has been impossible for me to have this matter appropriately investigated and a report submitted in the time as specified in your communication.

I am, however, making every effort to place this matter in line for immediate assignment so that an investigative report might be available to the Bureau in the very near future.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth

P. E. FOXWORTH
Assistant Director

COPY IN FILE

100-22487-19
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 14 1942
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

COPIES DESTROYED 1942-4-4

MAR 13 RECD

GS:MBB
100-22487-19

March 19, 1942

RECORDED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/27/84 BY 9145/ew

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: BORIS BRASOL, with aliases;
REGISTRATION ACT.

Dear Sir:

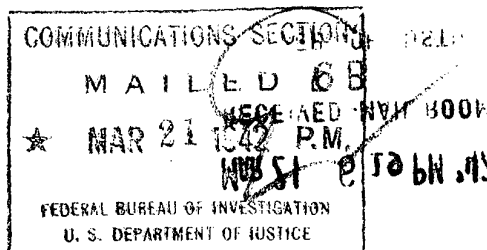
This case presents more than the usual possibilities presented ordinarily in Registration Act investigations. It must be thoroughly investigated without further delay. Your letter of March 10, 1942, indicates that this case is unassigned at the present time.

I must insist that it be assigned to an Agent who can give it immediate attention and that a comprehensive report be submitted to the Bureau within two weeks.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gandy _____



CGS:WMJ

100-22487

April 13, 1942

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/27/84 BY 9145/ea

Re: BORIS BRASOL, with aliases;
REGISTRATION ACT

Dear Sir:

On March 19, 1942, a letter was addressed to your office instructing that a comprehensive report be submitted in this case within two weeks. This report has not been received, nor has any communication been received advising that you would be unable to comply with the Bureau's instructions.

You are, therefore, instructed to submit an explanation for your failure to comply with the Bureau's instructions. You are also directed to submit a report to the Bureau immediately.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson _____
E. A. Tamm _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Carson _____
Coffey _____
Hendon _____
Holloman _____
McGuire _____
Quinn Tamm _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
★ APR 13 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

100-22487-21
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 17 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BORIS BRASOL
230 Riverside Drive
New York City

Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

APR 10 1942

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE

ROUTED TO:

FILE

February 6, 1942.

In New York City at 230 Riverside Drive there lives a man whose writings are used as source material by the Propaganda Ministry of the Third Reich and whose brutal boast is that certain of his books have done more harm to the Jews than ten pogroms. His name is Boris Brasol.

For years Brasol has been collaborating with pro-Nazi White Russians, Japanese agents and native Fifth Columnists. Himself a key man in the Russian fascist movement, he has served as a focal point in the United States for international Axis intrigue. His speciality is fomenting race hatred, and his accomplishments in this field have won him world-wide notoriety.

Boris Brasol was born in Poltava, Russia, in 1885. He studied law at the University of St. Petersburg and in 1910 became Prosecution Attorney for the St. Petersburg Supreme Court. An ardent supporter of the Czar's feudalistic regime, he cooperated closely with the Imperial secret police in opposing democratic trends among the Russian people. In 1916 he came to the United States as the Russian representative to the Inter-Allied Conference in New York City. When the Russian Revolution occurred in 1917, Brasol decided his safest course would be to remain in the United States. Labeling himself an "expert on Russian law," he began practising in New York. Officially, this continues to be his profession.

It is Brasol's unofficial labors, however, that are of interest. One of the earliest of these was distributing in the United States translations of The Protocols of the Elders of Zion. This infamous forgery, purporting to reveal a vast Jewish conspiracy to create a world-wide dictatorship, had been used by the Czar's government to provoke anti-Semitic agitation and pogroms. By spreading the wretched canard of the Protocols in America, Brasol sought to rally support for the White Russians and to convince public opinion that the "Red Revolution" was part of the "international Jewish conspiracy." Through Brasol's efforts the Protocols reached Henry Ford, who reprinted them in his Dearborn Independent. Brasol even managed to have a copy of the Protocols placed in the files of the U.S. Secret Service as an explanation of the Russian Revolution.

A prolific author himself, Brasol began writing books filled with anti-Semitic propaganda. The World at the Cross Roads, published in Boston in 1921, typifies the Jew-baiting literature which flowed so easily from his pen. The book contends that the Russian Revolution was instigated, financed and led by Jews, and describes the overthrow of the Czar and consequent international developments as a "sinister movement in which the Jews of the world and Mr. Wilson have become partners." 100-22987

Feeling an intense nostalgia for the days of the Czarist autocracy, Brasol plotted tirelessly with other White Russian emigres against the Soviets. Jew-baiting played a major role in their propaganda work. One of Brasol's fellow conspirators was the notorious pogromist, Major-General Count V. Cherap-Spirodevitch, to whom Brasol wrote in a letter on July 1, 1921:

"Within the last year I have written three books which have done more harm to the Jews than ten pogroms would have done them."

MAY 18 1942

When Adolf Hitler came to power in Germany, the Russian Fascists throughout the world saw new hope for the overthrow of the Soviets. Der Fuehrer promised to smash the Bolsheviks, and the Russian White Guards took him at his word. Their colonies in Germany and Japan became centers of pro-Nazi intrigue. In Harbin, Japan, the Russian fascists organized an army to be placed at Hitler's disposal.

In the United States Brasol created the Russian-American National Committee, a coalition of anti-Semitic, pro-Nazi and pro-Japanese White Guard groups. The Committee concentrates on building pro-Axis and anti-Soviet sentiment. It has brought into the United States propaganda material issued by Russian Fascists in the employ of Japan. One of the most recent of these was a leaflet distributed by Brasol in the tens of thousands, entitled, "Declaration of the Russian Emigrant Colony in Shanghai." The Declaration, a vitriolic attack on the Soviet Union, speaks hopefully of "the inevitable collapse" of Russia in the present war and of the New Order to follow, presumably that while Adolf Hitler will establish. Among the groups listed as signers of the Declaration is the Russian Fascist Union.

A typical excerpt from the Shanghai Declaration states: "We evaluate the present German-Soviet war as a means for the liberation of our Motherland from the Communist yoke."

(An interesting sidelight is that Brasol arranged for copies of this Declaration to be distributed by the America First Committee, an organization which he held in high regard. He had his own Russian Fascist representatives, such as Baron Carl R. Wrangell, in high places in the Committee.)

Brasol's Russian-American National Committee has consistently attacked President Roosevelt for sending aid to Russia. No opportunity has been overlooked by Brasol for creating a breach in the anti-Axis front.

.....

Brasol has cooperated closely with the New York pro-fascist Russian newspaper Rossiya. This publication has maintained intimate contacts with Japanese agents, as well as with the Nazis. The most important of the Japanese agents are two Russian fascists, Constantine Radzaevsky and G.M. Semenoff. Radzaevsky has supplied the paper with regular material from the Far East, where he operates under the direction of Tokyo. Semenoff, another Rossiya correspondent, is regarded as one of Japan's key espionage and propaganda agents in the Far East, from where he sends frequent dispatches to Rossiya.

.....

On January 15th, Boris Brasol was interviewed at his office in Room 1409, 2 West 46th Street, New York City. Brasol denied he is Pro-Nazi but stated that a Russian victory over Hitler's army on the eastern front would be a calamity for the United States. He declared he is not anti-Semitic but added that the Jews are responsible for Communism. He said he carried on no dealings with American Fifth Columnists, but was forced by us to admit he ha

meeting with George Paganelli, notorious U.S. Fascist Agent.

A portion of the conversation with Boris Brasol follows:

- Q. Isn't it true, Mr. Brasol, that your committee has cooperated with Russian Fascists operating under Japanese supervision?
- A. That's an absolute falsehood.
- Q. Do you consider the Russian Fascist Union a fascist organization?
- A. Of course.
- Q. Well, here's a document (showing it to him) which you have been distributing under your organization's name. This document is signed by the Russian Fascist Union and originated from Japanese controlled territory.
- A. (After pause) Well, that's an exceptional case.

The interview ended with Brasol's complaining bitterly of having been attacked by the "gutter press" in the United States. He declared that in Czarist Russia people were never persecuted in such a manner.

Boris Brasol moves in high circles in this country. His contacts include prominent businessmen, politicians, professors in leading universities. He boasts of his friends in Washington and is said to have powerful connections in the State Department. At a time when Hitler and his allies are so desperately striving to disrupt the democracies, the perverted talents of such a man are in particular demand by the Axis powers. Today Brasol constitutes more of a menace than ever before to the unity of the American people.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

C.S.H.J

April 17, 1942

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-10-2009

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

[Handwritten signature]

Reference is made to the attached unsigned report, furnishing information about various persons and organizations in New York City.

You have instructed that an investigation be conducted of all subjects mentioned with the exception of John B. Treves. A review of the Bureau's files indicates that all of these subjects are already under investigation by the Bureau and have been for some time.

The allegations made in the attached report are identical with those previously made by Walter Winchell, The Hour, and other publications in New York City.

Respectfully,

[Handwritten signature]
J. Edgar Hoover

Attachment

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____
Miss Gandy _____



100-22487-23

APR 24 1942
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI

100-254
The newspaper "Rossiya" of which the editor and publisher is;
Col. Rybakoff, 480 Canal Street, New York City, is continually published with
propaganda and subsidized by the Japanese Government. 100-22487
Boris Barsol, is a dear
friend of the Colonel and he ~~lives~~ is at 2 West 46th Street, New York City,
Room 1409 and is a friend of John E. Treves. It is known that the Japanese ~~Government~~
Government is subsidizing Christian Front, Father Coughlin, Father Curran, as ~~shown~~
shown by money received from said Government, by Vincent Walsh a broker of
New York City. 7766 - R. 10. -
Col. Rybakoff is one of the leading figures of the White Russians
and should be investigated at once.

100-22487-23

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York, New York

EFE/NTP
97-318

May 2, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/27/81 BY 9145/20

Re: BORIS BRASOL, with aliases;
REGISTRATION ACT

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of April 13, 1942,
Bureau File 100-22487 in which you request to be advised as to
the reason a comprehensive report was not submitted in this case
within the period as indicated in your letter of March 19, 1942.

You are advised that in view of the shortage of investi-
gative personnel existing in this Division, I regret that I was
unable to assign this matter so that the investigation could be
completed within the period of time as specified.

I am, however, placing this matter in line for immediate
assignment and a report will be submitted to the Bureau in the
very near future.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth

P. E. FOXWORTH
Assistant Director

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7 MAY 24 1942

COPY IN FILE

RECORDED

100-22487-20
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
16 MAY 5 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York, New York

97-318
EBC:AOBS

May 21, 1942

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/27/94 BY 9145/2w

Re: BORIS BRASOL, with aliases.
REGISTRATION ACT.

Dear Sir:

In connection with the investigation of the activities of the above captioned individual, it is desired that the Bureau place subject's name on its Censorship Watch List.

Subject's known addresses are:

2 West 46th Street, Room 1409 and
230 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth
P. E. FOXWORTH
Assistant Director

*Circle made
6-2-42
By [illegible]*

RECORDED

100-22487-25
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 22 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

282
JUN 7 1942
COPY IN FILE

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ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 15, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/27/84 BY 9145/20

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Re: Investigator's Report on Boris Brasol

Today I received the attached so-called "Investigator's Report on Boris Brasol, dated December 5, 1941," in a letter addressed to the Defense Section, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., postmarked New York, Canal Street Station, June 12, 1 P.M., 1942.

There was also enclosed a copy of the New York World-Telegram article headed: "Chief of Bund and 4 Indicted as Axis Spies," being an account of the arrest at Hartford on June 10th.

Whether or not there is anything to the information, I have not had an opportunity to consider, but I am calling it to your attention since it relates to Social Justice, "Rossiya," "The Tablet," the New York Enquirer, Allen Zolli, Vonsiatsky, Carl Mote, Lawrence Dennis, John B. Trevor, and similar persons.

Lawrence M. C. Smith
Chief, Special War Policies Unit
War Division

Attachment



COPIES DESTROYED 6-24-58

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

100-22487-26
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
5 JUN 18 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Investigator's Report on Boris Brasol
Dated Dec. 5, 1941

1885 - Officer in the Czar's Army - later in Czar's secret service. He was prosecuting officer of the St. Petersburg Court under the Minister of Justice who "cooked up" the Mendel Beiliss ritual murder case.

1916 - came to U.S.

1918 - Member of U.S. Secret Service

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/27/84 BY 9145/ew

Quoting from Hapgood articles - "Brasol was probably never in direct contact with Ford's agents. He worked with them through Natalie De Bogory. There is little question but that he was instrumental in 'selling' the protocols to Ford. Miss De Bogory was for a time in the employ of C. C. Daniels who worked with Liebold and Cameron investigating the alleged Jewish Plot to rule the world. Miss De Bogory also worked for Dr. Harris A. Houghton who put out the Beckwith edition of the Protocols."

Brasol active in various White Russian movements. List at hand.

During the past year, 1941, he signed statements issued by the Russian-American National Committee, 2 West 47th Street, along with Archbishop Vitaly and Boris Sergievsky. Their statement addressed to President Roosevelt opposing aid to the Russian government appeared in "THE TABLET" July 24, 1941. Another article by Brasol appeared in "ROSSIYA" June 27, 1941. Claimed Dakar has no military or naval significance for the U.S., that the government is protecting it in order to protect the South African investments of the Oppenheim - London Jewish Financiers. "SOCIAL JUSTICE" cited this article in issue of Sept. 22, 1941.

Brasol linked with Coughlin

"THE HOUR." Feb. 10, 1940 - Brasol in close contact with Father Peter Baptists Duffee, Coughlin's New York representative. They were seen together most often when "Social Justice" was publishing the Protocols.....

100-22487-26

1939 - Brasol an occasional visitor to Thursday Luncheon Club meetings organized by Allen Zoll, one of the wealthier New York Fascist sympathizers. Zoll was a member of the Coughlin movement in New York.

Brasol's office is at 5 Columbus Circle. Called "The Russian National Library" but is a research center for Anti-Semites.

Brasol - 2 West 46th Street - came to the U.S. as a member of the purchasing staff of the Russian Imperial Embassy during the last war.

1922 - Cooperated with Henry Ford in publication of the Protocols.

1923 - U.S. Representative of the Grand Duke Cyril

1925 - went to Washington with reference to controversy over money left there by the Imperial Russian Government. His testimony was favorable to the Soviet - in this way he made good Soviet contacts.

During the following 8 or 9 years he was an agent for Amtorg and G.P.U. and established close contacts with the White Russians.

Mrs. N. E. Epanchine, 10912 Carnelia Ave., Columbus, Ohio has documentary evidence substantiating this fact.

With the rise of Hitler, Brasol became active in Anti-semitic and pro-Hitler propaganda among the White Russians in the U.S.

1936-7 - He tried to influence White Russians in U.S. to go to Spain and fight on France side. He was assisted by Count A. Daleslie, Spanish born, who was in direct contact with France.

1937 - Established contact with General Yachontoff, through the Pushkin Association. Yachontoff was official propagandist for the Soviet in U.S. He also tried to influence White Russians to fight with Finland in the Russo-Finnish War.

Association with Vonsiatsky.....in propaganda work---...Vonsiatsky was trying to influence Commander Sergievsky, a major in the U.S. Air Corps Reserves, with a factory in Long Island, to come over to the German side.

Vonsiatsky was unsuccessful in this attempt but Brasol accomplished it finally.

Brasol has a friend Yakenoff, employed in the experimental department of Brewster Aviation plant on Long Island. There is a strong suspicion that he communicates the Brewster affairs to Brasol.

Jan.21,1942 -- Russian-Finnish Mass Meeting -- 306 East 52nd Street. Brasol the head of the affair. Among the remarks made were "Exterminate Communism. The time for talk is over. Now is the time for action against the dark forces shadowing three continents -- Europe, Asia and America. They were helped to their present strength by international financiers. It appears the British are beaten. Perhaps it will take a little more time than most people give it but regardless of time that empire will break up. There will be no repetition of Versaille. Hitler is too shrewd for that. He knows that his fess will rearm again to fight for their equal rights. I believe he will insist on gold payments by the conquered nations to pay for the war. Other than that the chief requirements are a form of government like that in Germany and Italy - fascist - coordination with a kind of United States of Europe. As things are shaping up we must recognize there will be a clash between the axis and their allies. Japan will stand with Hitler and Mussolini. What America will do, I cannot tell. One thing I am fairly certain of, Hitler does not want the Americas except for Trade."

Concerning Lindbergh.....Nothing to say and no information of his stand in the coming Presidential elections. Brasol asked us if we visited Washington and knew James True. When we answered "yes", he sent them

his regards and said "Mr. & Mrs. True are very charming people." He continued "Mr. True is about 90% correct in his reports. The remaining 10% is what he has to say about Russia. True states that Stalin killed off the Jews and they have no part in shaping the Russian policies. This is wrong. Many Jews have been slain but the International Jewish Bankers have control of Russia. The reason Hitler fears Stalin is that he knows as Russia grows stronger he must worry over everything Stalin does. And rest assured of one thing - The fight will come with Russia. See how Stalin is taking over one small country after another preparing for a major battle. Therefore, True is wrong when he says the Jews no longer have the say in Russia. They have the same control there as they had in France and Holland and as they still have in England." Asked about the Jewish control in the U.S., he smiled and made no comment.

Brasol on Wilkie "He is worse than Roosevelt because of his feelings for the Jews." Approves of the New York "Enquirer" but feels the circulation is too small. Complained because the following situation took place

July 21, 1940 there appeared a boxed item by Boake Carter stating Kuhn Loeb & Co. had done secret business with Stimson. Shortly before Knox entered the cabinet, Kuhn Loeb & Co. bought a large share in his Chicago paper. Brasol felt this had not been given enough publicity. "I knew all this before the facts were published."

Brasol felt that if McCormack (The Chicago Publisher) owned a paper in New York and San Francisco he would give the public "the right slant."

He asked us to get True's reaction on this with the idea of arousing McCormack.

Brasol is a crafty man. You feel this in your conversation with him. He is very careful about how he words his sentences and there is always the feeling of the cat and mouse. There is no evidence of wealth but one feels he does not lack funds.

July 30, 1940 - When True was told of this July 22nd meeting with Brasol he was interested and concerned over his own inaccuracies in JAMES TRUE'S INDUSTRIAL CONTROL REPORT. Regarding the Jewish control in Russia he said "I wish Brasol had corrected me because Brasol is the best authority we have on Russia in the U.S."

Sept. 9, 1940 - Major Rich - Brasol was in Europe a few months last year. As a result he furnished political leaders with information. Brasol is responsible for the French stories of the Lindbergh child ritual murder.

Dec. 10, 1940 - Kenneth Scott of Western Reserve Univ. - "Brasol is a big figure in the anti-Semitic movement." Agrees with Brasol on the tie up of the money trust, Kuhn Loeb & Co., Lehman Brothers and the Rothschilds.

Feb. 25, 1941 - Mrs. Cooper asked who Brasol was and said she wanted him brought to Washington. This she was told he would not agree to since it was his policy to work quietly in the background.

June 27, 1941 - Carl Mote of Indianapolis - Brasol dined with Mote and talked freely of conference held in his office yesterday after 4 P.M. of a large group of White Russians. There are 75,000 white Russians in New York - 15,000 of them held important positions under the Czar. All are anxious to return to Russia. They are formulating plans for that immediate prospect. They have no doubt of the Bolshevik defeat. Such meetings are taking place all over the U.S., All are dedicated to repatriation and eventual command in Russia.

Brasol added that he personally would return to Russia when the first opportunity presents itself. Also informed us that in the past he was making a living representing some major New York bank involved in foreign litigation.

July 6, 1941 - ROSSIYA - Brasol writes on Dakar and cites Lindbergh to prove it possesses no significance for the U.S. Protests against American aid to Russia in a petition to Roosevelt. Since Brasol has been in this country he has established himself as an authority on Russian law. Has appeared in court on various cases for the defense against claims for payment to individual Russian depositors and insurance policy beneficiaries. His greatest piece of business was his sale of the "Protocols" to Ford.

July 9, 1941 - Brasol said we would be astonished on or about July 15th when Germany makes its real move. July 3, 1941, letter sent to F.D.R., part quoted in the public press. Folder issued by Russian American Society, Committee Room 1409 (Br 9-0769) signed by Archbishop Vitaly, Sergievsky and Brasol. 3000 copies printed.

July 10, 1941 - July 12, 1941 "THE TABLET" reprints the letter
A movement has been started by Brasol to prevent shipment of supplies to Soviet Russia by putting organized pressure on the president and members of Congress. Appears to be linked with Gerald L.K. Smith in Detroit and Avery Brundage in Chicago.

July 21, 1941 - July 21st New York "Enquirer" ran same article.

Aug. 1, 1941 - Vonsiatsky and Brasol won over to the German side Capt. B. Sergievsky, Commander of Garrison 297, Army and Navy Union, 1845 Broadway. They prevailed on him to speak at a general meeting of the garrison on July 18th at which we tried to induce members to cooperate with Germany. Half the members disagreed and are contemplating his removal as commander.

Sept. 15, 1941 - Lawrence Dennis in touch with Brasol. Dennis has done a good job getting the alleged Jewish viewpoint from Brasol which he naturally twisted, and then gave to Lindbergh to fit his own design.

December 1941 - Dr. George Albert Simon (from Anti Nazi Bulletin) a friend of Brasol's. Met in Russia. Simon and Overman hearings reprinted in "Social Justice" and in the "Dearborn Independent".

Brasol writes no more books because he can't find publisher. He is a fellow of Andhra Research University, Vizianagaran City, South India. He was mixed up with a Mrs. Harrar connected with one of the Russian Women's Committee - Columbus Circle.

Russian National Committee - Room 1409 -
2 West 46th Street - Br. 9-0769.....
October 10, 1941.

American millionaire and socialite John B. Trevor, head of the suave anti-Semitic American Coalition, helps in the promotion of anti-Semitism among national groups in this country. On the one hand, Trevor carries on alien-baiting; on the other, he works closely with the "nationalist" leaders.

Among Trevor's friends is "Count" Anastase Vonsiatsky, former Czarist officer and self-confessed anti-Semitic torture killer, Vonsiatsky maintains an arsenal of weapons on his estate at Thompson (Connecticut). As a Reserve Officer in the United States Chemical Warfare Department, he obtained useful military information. He supplied tear gas to Connecticut state police for use against strikers. He has trained a school of Facist White Russian terrorists.

In carrying out his Fifth Column work the "Count" is liberally supported from the great wealth of his wife, Marion Ream, who inherited one sixth of the \$50,000,000 Ream U.S. Steel fortune. Vonsiatsky's network of contacts is far-flung. It includes German, Italian and Japanese agents, not to mention numerous co-workers among the American anti-Semites such as Father Charles Coughlin.

"Friday"
Oct. 4, 1941

(Note - The Tsarist Russians are also known as White Russians to distinguish them from the "Red" Soviet Russians)

In Germany the management of anti-Soviet activity is in the hands of the so-called Baltic Komitadjis. At their head is Alfred Rosenberg. They have organized an army of anti-Soviet White Guard agents through their Baltic and White Russian contact men. This network of White Guard organizations which forms the nucleus of Nazi activity against the Soviet Union extends around the whole world, the U. S. included.

In the Spring of 1933 Rosenberg sent his agents to Paris, then the center of the White Guard emigres to iron out friction between the various White Russians groups and unite them in common action under Nazi leadership. Later, these agents also appeared among the White Russian groups in the U. S., Great Britain, Hungary, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia on the same mission.

Rosenberg's efforts were ardently supported by the Berlin White Guard leader, Prince Obolenski, who in the Berlin Russian paper, Novoye Slovo, said late in 1933

"The Russian emigres must firmly oppose the atrocity propaganda, against the new National Socialist Germany. National Socialism is the only faithful ally of the Russian emigres."

His slogan was "With Nationalist Germany for a New Russia!"

In the Winter of 1934, the White Guard leaders held a conference in Berlin. Besides Obolenski, there was Bermond-Avalov, the military organizer and A. A. Vonsiatsky, leader of the Nazi White Guard movement and a member of Bermond-Avalov's former staff. At this meeting the unification of the White

Guard organizations under Nazi leadership was completed and strategy for war against the Soviet Union was mapped out.....

Germond-Avalov was the military organizer of Rosenberg's White Russian troops, but the political brains was A.A. Vonsiatsky. One of the earliest emigres, Vonsiatsky lived for a long time in Paris, where he was married to an American millionaress, then in Berlin, whence he made a series of trips covering almost the whole world. Even before Hitler's seizure of power, he founded the pan-Russian Fascist Movement which he transformed at the beginning of 1933 into the All-Russian National Socialist Labor Party. Vonsiatsky conceives of preparation for war against the Soviet Union as his sole duty. After Hitler's seizure of power, he announced to his adherents:

"War is coming toward us with great steps, the first gusts of its storm can already be felt over a sleeping Europe, chloroformed in its folly."

Vonsiatsky ran a newspaper in Berlin, "The Fascist."

From abroad, Vonsiatsky prepares acts of violence and sabotage against the Soviet Union. In 1934, three of his agents were arrested and sentenced to death in Leningrad.

In the spring and summer of 1934, news reached Europe of deadly attacks on members of the Manchukuan Government and of border violations by the Red army; there were reports of Japanese air attacks on the Soviet Maritime provinces. The source of these inventions was Berlin. On an understanding with Rosenberg and Goebbels, Vonsiatsky engineered these false reports in the hope of creating new tension between the Soviet Union and Japan. The reports were sent from Harbin. Closer investigation proved that Goebbels and Rosenberg had directed a part of the network for falsifying news by way of Riga to Harbin. The first unfounded reports had hardly been put into circulation before Vonsiatsky set out on a propaganda tour. He went first to the U.S. and from San Francisco sailed to Tokyo, where in May, 1934, he held several conversations with Japanese military

men and some of his own agents. His route then took him to Shanghai, a center of White Russian emigres, and Dairen, where he conferred at length with the White Russian, Semenoff, once the cruellest butcher in all Kolchak's armies. The last stop in Vonsiatsky's journey was Harbin, where White Guard troops are concentrated in tens of thousands.

Here he conferred with the Secy-General of the White Guardist All-Russian Movement, R-, and witnessed a parade of the All-Russian members, who marched before him in black shirts with swastika arm-bands.

In Manchukuo, Vonsiatsky controls in addition to his own formations, the Union of Young Fascists, the Cossacks of the Far East, the Legitimist Monarchists and the Union of Musketeers. These organizations have a membership of about 30,000.

What was the object of this trip? Vonsiatsky explained it frankly to a representative of the English Reuter's News Service in May 1934. He declared that fifty million dollars was at his disposal for his "work" in Manchukuo; for the rest, he depended on an intervention shortly in the Soviet Union; he had travelled in great haste to the Far East in order to devote all his skill to making the outbreak of the war against the Soviets of advantage to the "national subjects" of Russia.

In the summer of 1934, Vonsiatsky was back in Berlin to make his report. As the result of an understanding with Goebbels and the Baltic Konutadjis, it was decided that he should make a new propaganda tour, this time to Paris, Budapest, Sofia and Belgrade. Except for Paris, it was exactly the same route Goering took nine months later.

pp. 231-3 - "The Brown Net Work, the Activities of the Nazis in Foreign Countries." Introduction by the Earl of Listowel (1936 - Knight Publications, Inc. N.Y.)

Chief of Bund And 4 Indicted As Axis Spies

Russian Fascist Head,
Philadelphia Cleric
Accused with Kunze

By the Associated Press.

HARTFORD, June 10.—A federal grand jury today indicted Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, national German-American Bund leader; Anastase Vonsiatsky, head of the All-Russian Fascist party, and three others on a charge of conspiracy to violate the 1917 espionage act by furnishing military and defense information to Germany and Japan.

Indicted with these two were Dr. Otto Willumett, head of the Chicago division of the German-American Bund; Dr. Wolfgang Ebell, El Paso, Texas, physician, now in internment as an enemy alien, and the Rev. Kurt B. Molzahn, Philadelphia clergyman.

The jury charged that from January, 1941, until last Dec. 6 these five conspired to collect and deliver to the German and Japanese governments information "relating to the numbers, personnel, disposition, equipment, arms and morale of the Army of the United States, the location, size, capacity . . . and other features of the United States fleet, the location, size, equipment and other features of military establishments, naval establishments, airports, aircraft, shipping and other establishments . . . essential to the national defense of the United States."

It was the fifth case of the present war involving the 1917 espionage act which carries a maximum penalty of 20 years in prison.

The indictment handed up to Judge J. Joseph Smith charged that:

Kunze was designated to serve as the intermediary to carry information abroad and was given \$2800 for traveling expenses by Vonsiatsky, the arrangements being completed last July at a meeting in a Chicago hotel attended

by Kunze, Vonsiatsky and Dr. Willumett.

Kunze Said to Have Left.

In the meantime Vonsiatsky was in touch with Japanese government officials to ascertain what type of information they must desired.

The accused decided that Kunze should leave the United States by way of Mexico, and Molzahn agreed to the use of his Philadelphia address as a return address for Kunze's mail.

Last September Kunze and Dr. Willumett conferred with Dr. Ebell in El Paso, and in November Kunze rejoined Dr. Ebell in El Paso and was driven by him to Chihuahua, Mexico. Thereafter Kunze wrote letters to Vonsiatsky from Chihuahua in care of Dr. Ebell.

The whereabouts of two of the defendants, Kunze and Molzahn, is unknown, although the former is believed to be out of the country. Vonsiatsky, whose home is in Thompson, Conn., is confined to the Hartford County Jail in lieu of \$25,000 bail, having been arrested in Providence, R. I., Saturday by federal agents on a charge of conspiracy.

Willumett Bears Duel Scar.

Dr. Willumett, his face marked by a deep scar, said to be the result of a German student duel.

is under a grand jury subpoena and was in the courthouse today before the indictment was handed up. He was accompanied by his counsel, Wilber V. Keegan, who represented Fritz Kuhn, Kunze's predecessor as bund leader, now in prison.

Dr. Ebell was naturalized in 1939, but his papers were revoked last April 2 after he had been accused of making frequent expressions of Nazi sentiment and he was interned.

Molzahn Has Iron Cross.

Molzahn, who was decorated with the iron cross for his service as an officer in the German army, came to the United States in the 1920s and was naturalized two years ago.

Vonsiatsky, the only non-German among the accused, was born in Warsaw, was made a prisoner of war by the Bolshevik revolution, and with another White Russian, M. K. V. Rodzalevsky, founded the National Russian Revolutionary Fascist party in Harbin, Manchuria, in 1934. Twelve years before he had married the socially prominent Mrs. Marion Buckingham Ream Stevens, 22 years his senior, in New York City. Their large estate in Thompson formerly was owned by Mrs. Vonsiatsky's mother.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/27/84 BY 9145/2W

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, N.Y.

July 14, 1942.

EBC:EKS
97-318

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/27/84 BY 9645/Ed

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Re: ^(b) BORIS BRASOL,
alias Boris Brazol
REGISTRATION ACT

Dear Sir:

In connection with an investigation of the activities of the above-captioned individual, it is desired that it be ascertained from the records of the Department of Justice whether or not subject is registered as an agent of a foreign country, and if so, to obtain copies of this registration. *memo sent*

Also, it is desired that appropriate contacts be made to obtain copies of subject's income tax report for a reasonable period in the past. *2 memo sent*

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth

P. E. FOXWORTH
Assistant Director

*memo to Mr. Smith
7-22-42
let Secy of Justice
know*

368

51 JUL 23 1942
FILE

RECORDED

100-22487-28
JUL 30 1942
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COPIES DESTROYED *244 9324*

8

RECORDED JCB:MMH
100-22487-27

August 14, 1942

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/27/84 BY 9145/82

Re: BORIS BRASOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
DENATURALIZATION PROCEEDINGS

Dear Sir:

For your appropriate investigative attention, I am enclosing herewith copies of a memorandum dated June 26, 1942, and the enclosure thereto, received from Mr. Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General.

You are requested to conduct an appropriate investigation in accordance with Mr. Berge's request and the instructions contained in Bureau Bulletin No. 30, First Series 1942, dated May 6, 1942. In view of the Department's interest this matter must receive preferred and expeditious attention.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

244
AUG 16 1942

| |
|---------------------------------|
| COMMUNICATIONS SECTION |
| MAILED 4 |
| AUG 15 1942 P.M. |
| FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION |
| U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE |

RECEIVED MAIL ROOM
AUG 12 4 50 PM '42

RECEIVED DEPT. OF JUSTICE
AUG 14 1942

Handwritten signature: [Signature]

CGS:PMC

100-22487-28 ✓

Tr. 7-22-42

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LAWRENCE M. C. SMITH
CHIEF, SPECIAL WAR POLICIES UNIT

RE: BORIS BRASOL, With Aliases
BORIS BRAZOL, BORIS BRAZON,
2 West 46th Street, Room 1409, and
230 Riverside Drive, New York, New York

I will appreciate your checking the registration records to determine whether or not the above individual has registered as an agent of a foreign principal. Please indicate in the appropriate space below whether or not this person has registered, after which this communication may be returned to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by routing slip.

In the event your files indicate that a registration has been received or that you have engaged in correspondence with the above person, I will appreciate your making the file available for examination.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Not registered: _____

Not registered; File attached: _____

Registered; File attached: _____

Checked by _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/27/84 BY 9445/BN

RECEIVED
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 11 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED-ROOM 5640
JAN 23 6 44 PM '42

Shul

Form No. 1

This Case Originated At NEW YORK, N.Y.

NY File No. 97-318 EKS

| | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK, N.Y. | DATE WHEN MADE 7/14/42. | PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/17, 18, 19/42. 7/6-11, 13-15/42. | REPORT MADE BY E. B. CALDER, JR. |
| TITLE BORIS BRASOL, alias Boris Brazol | | | CHARACTER OF CASE REGISTRATION ACT |

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

File reviewed and information set out. Statements of persons interviewed indicate subject is a White Russian who has aligned himself with Nazi interests in order to obtain for himself a high position in Russia if it falls to Germany. To this end, he has sought to influence Russians in United States to give up their sympathies with present Russian Regime. This activity is principally manifested in writings by subject in Rossiya, a Russian newspaper. Subject alleged by one contact to have been close to [redacted] also alleged to have introduced Protocols of Zion to this country in order to appeal to Anti-Semitic sympathies of Russian element. Results of mail cover set out. Subject's office now at Room 900, 1841 Broadway. Credit record negative. References mentioned in rental applications set out.

b7D

DETAILS:

This investigation is predicated upon receipt of a copy of a memorandum dated May 16, 1941, which was furnished Assistant Attorney General WENDELL BERGE setting forth information pertaining to the above-named individual who may possibly

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| | | | |
|---|----------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>P. E. Foxworth</i> SAC | | DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES | |
| COPIES OF THIS REPORT | | 100-224 87-29 | |
| 5 - BUREAU | 1-Capt. R.C. MacFall | ONI | RECORDED |
| 2 - DETROIT | 1-Col. S.V. Constant | G-2 | INDEXED |
| 2 - SAVANNAH | 4-NEW YORK | | |
| 2 - SAN FRANCISCO | | | |
| 2 - NEWARK | | | |
| 2 - NEW HAVEN | | | |

C#247,082
Per Army letter dated 3/31/86
par. 1-3 remain unclassified.
9/45 ci/ew
4/14/81

New York File #97-318

be acting as an Agent of a Foreign Government in violation of Section #233, Title 22, United States Code, requiring agents of Foreign Governments to be notified to the Secretary of State.

A review of the New York File of this case reveals that on July 30, 1941, a report was received from Confidential Informant A in which it was stated that subject is closely aligned in his activities with the German-American Bund, and is very active among the Russian Colony especially the Reactionary group. He has now formed the Russian National Committee, 2 West 46th Street, New York City, the main object of which seems to be to make propaganda against any help of the United States to the U.S.S.R. ~~SX~~

The subject has [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

A further communication from the same source dated August 14, 1941, indicates that [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED] ~~SX~~

On February 13, 1942, a report was received from SYLVESTER PINDYCK, supervisor of the Special Inspection Division of the Immigration & Naturalization Service, which indicated that information had been received by this office alleging that subject, who is a naturalized citizen has written and is still writing materials which are sources of propaganda used by the ministry of the 3rd Reich.

A further communication from the same source states [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

New York File #97-318

The subject's description was given as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Height: | 5'5" |
| Weight: | 145 lbs. |
| Complexion: | Medium |
| Hair: | Brown |
| Eyes: | Brown |
| No distinguishing marks | |

The subject is also reported to have served in the First Infantry Regiment of the Russian Army from 1914 to 1915. At the time of his naturalization, he gave the following persons as witnesses.

WILLIAM E. SIMS, Lawyer
Saddle River,
New Jersey

GEORGE M. BODMAN, Broker
Riverside Drive
Red Bank, New Jersey

On May 21, 1942, a request was addressed to ALBERT GOLDMAN, Postmaster, New York City, requesting that a mail cover be placed on the first-class mail received by subject at his office address 2 W. 46th Street, and his residence, 230 Riverside Drive, New York City.

The following results of this mail cover are noted:

Letters being received from:

Rossiya Russian Daily Newspaper
480 Canal Street
New York City

Suite 404
Nelson Tower Building,
450 - 7th Avenue
New York City

Ralph Marguery Orkush
15 Broad Street
New York City

Room 302
105 East 22nd Street,
New York City.

New York File #97-318

Government through BARON ULRICH VON GIENANTH, Second Secretary of the German Embassy.

INGALLS has stated that she had a conversation with VON GIENANTH during which she sought to obtain from him the names of some of the agents for the German Government in the United States, which information she claimed to be seeking in connection with her effort to obtain information to carry out her alleged counter-espionage program. Previously, during the taking of a signed statement from LAURA INGALLS on December 17, 1941, she had given the name of BORIS BRASOL as one of the persons to whom VON GIENANTH had referred in conversations with her. She stated that VON GIENANTH had told her that BORIS BRASOL was pro-Nazi and active in furthering the Nazi cause in the United States.

Found among INGALLS' possessions at the time of her arrest was a pamphlet entitled "Russian-American National Committee, Room 1409, 2 West 46th Street, New York City" bearing the caption "Memorandum on Religious Freedom in the U.S.S.R." This pamphlet bore the names of Arch-Bishop VITALY, BORIS SERGIEVSKY and BORIS BRASOL, who prepared the memorandum attacking the President of the United States for justification of the principles of the Russian-Stalin Government in connection with religious freedom and rights. Two copies of this pamphlet were forwarded to the New York Field Division as well as to the Bureau.

In connection with BORIS BRASOL, INGALLS related that she had called him while in New York City and had introduced herself to him as an acquaintance of VON GIENANTH and had thereafter received from him five hundred copies of this pamphlet which was, at the time of her meeting with BRASOL, just being printed. She stated that BRASOL was engaged in the printing business at 2 West 46th Street, New York City, and that she knows him to be affiliated in some way with the German Government due to the fact that VON GIENANTH referred to him so openly as one of his subordinates.

It is to be noted that in a letter to the Director from the New York Field Office, dated May 8, 1942, entitled Army and Navy Union, U.S.A., Garrison 297, INTERNAL SECURITY (G), the report of an interview of MR. GREGORY RAKOVSKY, 602 West 139th Street, New York City, is set forth.

RAKOVSKY stated, during this interview, that CAPTAIN SERGIEVSKY along with BORIS BRASOL and Arch-Bishop VITALY, signed a telegram sent to PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT after the outbreak of the Russo-German War, in which they protested against the United States giving aid to Soviet Russia. RAKOVSKY stated that in his opinion SERGIEVSKY is definitely pro-Nazi, and believes that he and some of his closer friends formerly had some contact with German Bund organizations.

New York File #97-318

A review of the New York File #100-15704 entitled BORIS BRASOL, with aliases, INTERNAL SECURITY (R) and (G), reveals a letter to the New York Field Office from Confidential Informant N setting forth information received by that office from a confidential source whose reliability and credibility are unknown. Contained in this information is a statement by the informant that in making inquiries upon arriving in this country, he had learned that the White Russian Movement in the United States centers around the person of one BORIS BRASOL, the one-time minister of Police of the Koltchak government in Siberia, and who some five years ago was the unofficial ambassador of the Grand Duke (Czar) Vladimir. ~~5X~~

The source of this information [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

The informant stated that subject's hatred of the Jew is only an expression of his desire to overthrow the present government of Russia. Confidential Informant N was unable to furnish the name of this confidential source. ~~5X~~

On April 7, 1941, a letter was received from Confidential Informant T-1, in which he stated that with the rise to power of Hitler, subject became active in anti-Semitic and pro-German propaganda among the Russians in the United States. [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This informant further indicated that [REDACTED]

b7D

It is to be noted that in the report of Special Agent, F. L. PRICE, New York City, dated February 19, 1942, entitled BORIS BRASOL, with aliases, INTERNAL SECURITY (R) and (G), New York File #100-15704, there are set out the results of an interview of subject on January 24, 1942, by Special Agent, W. R. HEARN of the New York Field Office.

This interview was in response to a telephonic request from subject that he be granted an interview by this office in order that he might vindicate himself in regard to an article appearing in the January 17, 1942, issue of "The Hour", page 124, which article reportedly indicated that subject had Nazi tendencies.

New York File #97-318

In a letter to the Director dated May 2, 1942, from the Special Agent in Charge, New Haven, Connecticut, entitled ANASTASE A. VONSLATSKY, was. Espionage G and J, Bureau File No. 65-1675, it is noted that the New York City Field Office is requested to search its indices for the name of BORIS BRASOL, reported head of the Russian Organizations in the United States and alleged "principal of Nazi propaganda in this country and closely related to ERNEST G. LIEBLE, Secretary to HENRY FORD."

MR. A. G. WHITMAN of the firm of BROWN, WHEELOCK, HARRIS & STEVENS, 20 East 40th Street, New York City, renting agents for the building at 2 West 46th Street, New York City, in which subject had an office, made available the rental application of subject. This application revealed that subject's bank is the New York Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York City. Subject rented this office about January 1, 1940, paying \$40.00 a month rent. He gave as a reference in this application, MRS. HARRAR, wife of DR. JAMES HARRAR, 410 East 57th Street, New York City.

A review of the New York Files reveals that MRS. HARRAR was on the mailing list of the German Library of Information. MR. JOHN DIGNAN Credit Manager of the New York Trust Company made available the information in the files of that office pertaining to subject in which it is noted that subject was recommended to that bank by MR. WIELENKIN of the National City Bank, New York City. WIELENKIN advised in that report that subject is connected with the Financial Department of New York City. Subject's account in this bank was opened in 1916, and his balance is usually maintained at between \$2500 and \$4,000. Subject rents a safety deposit box at Rockefeller Center Branch of the New York Trust Company.

Records of Greater New York Credit Association of the Retail Credit Association, 420 Lexington Avenue, and of the New York Bar Association 42 W. 44th Street, New York City, revealed no record for subject.

On June 30, 1942, a letter was received from ALBERT GOLDMAN, Postmaster, New York City, reflecting that subject had directed that his mail be forwarded from 2 West 46th Street to 9 West 60th Street, New York City. This building is at the corner of 60th Street and Broadway, and is otherwise known as 841 Broadway. The rental agents are Cross & Brown, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City. MR. D. K. APPEL in this office made available the rental application for subject which reveals the following references.

Abex Realty Company
25 Broad Street
New York City

New York Trust Company
100 Broadway
New York City

New York File #97-318

George M. Bodman of the firm
of Cyrus J. Lawrence & Sons, Stock Brokers
115 Broadway
New York City

The subject occupies Room 900 in this building paying a rental of \$420 a year. It is a very small office.

Confidential Informant T-2 advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On May 25, 1942, a letter was received from TOWNSEND M. McALPIN, of the firm of Smart & McAlpin, 70 Pine Street, New York City, in which he revealed that a Russian by the name of BRASOL is reported in particular to be the power behind the Russian newspaper Rossiya printed in this country, and **he** is also reported to be the power behind all the questionable movements among the Russians. The editor of that newspaper is named RYBAKOFF but it is understood that he is merely a "stooge".

MR. McALPIN was contacted, and he advised that his information in regard to BORIS BRASOL was obtained from Confidential Informant T-3 who would be able to furnish extensive information regarding the activities of subject. Confidential Informant T-3 advised that his information comes from a constant reading of local and foreign Russian publications including Rossiya and from his conversations with other Russians.

The informant [REDACTED] and came to the United States to flee STALIN'S Regime. However, although he doesn't like the present Russian Political Government, nevertheless, he prefers it to that of any Government which might be set up in the event that HITLER should overcome the Russians in the present struggle.

Informant T-3 advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Informant T-3 advised that subject was in Russia for a few years after the present Government went into **power**. There are two prevalent beliefs as to the reason subject left Russia. The first is that he is an informant for the present government and by posing as an apponent of the present Russian government and engaging in activities inimical thereto, **he** is able to segregate those persons outside of Russia who are actually opposed to that Government.

New York File #97-318

The second view is that subject is actually opposed to the present Russian government, and all his activities are directed toward an overthrow thereof.

Confidential Informant T-3 advised that there are two classes of Russian emigres in this country. Those who arrived here before World War #1, and those who came after World War #1. The former have prospered well financially in this country. They set up an organization known as Roova, which is a Mutual Aid Society for Russians of that group, and which probably has a financial backing of several million dollars. At one time, the subject in his endeavor to recruit aid among the Russians in this country for the overthrow of the present Russian Government sought to obtain the backing of this organization. However, once his real purpose became known, he was ousted from the organization. In view of the fact that subject is no longer a member of this organization, that source of financial assistance for his endeavors would not be available to him. As a consequence, Informant advised that [REDACTED]

b7D

The informant advised that it is strongly believed by the Russian element in this country that subject is behind the Russian newspaper, Rossiya, but no definite information could be furnished establishing this connection. The bases for the belief that subject is behind Rossiya is that besides publishing numerous articles written by him, there have appeared frequent occasions in which subject was written up in Rossiya in a highly laudatory manner. It is believed that subject is the brains behind Rossiya. [REDACTED]

b7D

The informant further stated that subject [REDACTED] and that is the reason why it has been and is difficult to establish any factual bases of a connection between Rossiya and subject. A majority of the Russian population in this country is against subject, and is firmly convinced that he is pro-Nazi in his sympathies and activities, but there are few if any of this group who can furnish definite information against him.

b7D

The subject's reason for furthering the German cause at the present time is strictly mercenary in nature. He is not a man who engages in idealistical activities unless subject would tend to increase his own economic betterment. He believes that Germany will eventually overthrow Russia, and that when such event occurs, subject, being in sympathy with the present German cause will be given a favorable position in the administration of Russia. The informant is of the opinion that this is the only explanation of subject's present activities.

New York File #97-318

In order to further the German cause in its struggle against Russia, subject appeals to the Russian element herein and attempted to get as many as possible to turn against the present Russian Regime. This activity is two-fold in nature. First, he appeals to the anti-Semitic beliefs of this element as witnessed by his alleged introduction of the Protocols of Zion into this country and subsequent distribution thereof through the medium of HENRY FORD and his Dearborn Independent. The second form of attack utilized by BRASOL is to appeal to the religious beliefs of these persons stating that under the present Russian Regime there is no possibility of religious freedom, but that such would be made available in the event that HITLER is able to overcome Russia.

As possible sources of information as to the activities of subject, informant suggested the editor of the Russian newspaper Noyoye Russkoye Slovo, 413 East 14th Street, and the editor of Russkoye Golos, 64 East 7th Street.

MARK WEINBAUM, editor of the Noyoye Russkoye Slovo, 413 East 14th Street, advised that there is a definite group of Russians in this country which is attempting to further the German cause in order to overthrow the present Russian government. A member of this group is BORIS RODINOFF, 8 Speedmoore Lane, Great Neck, Long Island. The subject, BRASOL is also included in the membership of this group, although despite numerous attempts WEINBAUM has been unable to establish a factual connection thereto. WEINBAUM advised that he has frequently attacked BRASOL in this paper as being a member of this group, and although the statements may have been untrue, BRASOL has never brought suit against him for these publications.

A former member of this group is MR. A. ALEXANDROV, 939 Jackson Avenue, Bronx, Apartment 10. He broke away from this group three or four years ago. It is highly probable that if ALEXANDROV will state what he knows about this group, he will be able to establish a connection between these men and Rossiya, which is allegedly the publication for these people. Also, ALEXANDROV is probably most intimately acquainted with subject's activities as a propaganda agent in this country.

Another person who can furnish such information is ALEX STUPENKOFF, 1289 Second Avenue, New York City, who is now a member of the United States Marine Corps, stationed at Paris Island, South Carolina. STUPENKOFF is a former compositor on the Noyoyo Russkoye Slovo newspaper, and well acquainted with the activities of this group in this country, although somewhat reticent to discuss these activities.

New York File #97-318

Another person suggested as a contact is JOHN DENNSOFF, Stratford, Connecticut, who can furnish information definitely establishing that subject is connected with ROSSIYA and that the financial backing for ROSSIYA is furnished by Japanese sources.

[redacted] advised that subject has [redacted]
[redacted]

b7D

Subject has frequently written articles for Rossiya in his attempts to curry the favor of Russians in this country for the German cause. However, nothing pro-German in character has been published by subject in Rossiya under his own name since December 7, 1941. However, it is [redacted] opinion that several articles published in Rossiya since that time indicating pro-German favor have been written by BRASOL, this conclusion being gathered from the literary style of these articles.

b7D

[redacted] further stated that subject, in the past, had some affiliations with [redacted]. He is quite certain that subject has corresponded with this group. Also, several articles which appeared in the publication of this group concerning Russian activities in New York were undoubtedly written by subject about 1936 because subject is the only person who was sufficiently well acquainted with Russian activities in New York to have written those articles.

b7D

[redacted] concluded by saying that although he has no actual proof that subject is connected with the German government, nevertheless his publications in Rossiya have been so decidedly pro-German in character that he feels that there is no doubt that such a connection does exist.

b7D

- P E N D I N G -

New York File #97-318

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE DETROIT FIELD DIVISION

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Will set out such information as is available in the field office files which would establish the fact that subject furnished to HENRY FORD the "Protocols of Zion" which were subsequently published and distributed in the Dearborn Independent.

THE NEW HAVEN FIELD OFFICE

AT NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Will set out all information in the files of that office which shows any connection between subject and BARON VONSIATSKY, as well as any other information indicating that subject is engaged in the distribution of pro-Nazi propaganda. It is to be noted in the letter of Special Agent in Charge, R. H. Simons to the Director dated at New Haven, Connecticut, May 2, 1942, it is indicated that HONORABLE THOMAS J. DODD, Special Assistant to the Attorney General has stated that in the event that BRASOL is located, he would desire to include his name with those others against whom search warrants will be served.

AT STRATFORD, CONN.

Will, if deemed advisable interview JOHN DENNSOFF who allegedly can establish a connection between subject and the Russian newspaper, Rossiya as well as the fact that Rossiya receives financial aid from Japanese sources.

THE SAVANNAH FIELD OFFICE

AT PARIS ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

Will interview ALEX STUPENKOFF, a member of the Marine Corps located there who allegedly can furnish information concerning subject's activities in the furtherance of the German cause in New York.

New York File #97-318

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE NEWARK FIELD OFFICE

AT SADDLE RIVER, NEW JERSEY

Will if background warrants interview WILLIAM E. SIMS, Lawyer, who was given as a witness in subject's petition for naturalization in 1926 concerning subject's activities in the furtherance of the German cause in this country.

THE SAN FRANCISCO FIELD OFFICE

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Will attempt to establish a possible connection between MRS. JULIE SHEVCHENKO, 2310 - 45th Avenue and subject, her name having appeared on a return address of a letter received by subject and mailed to San Francisco June 2, 1942. If deemed advisable, MRS. SHEVCHENKO should be interviewed relative to her knowledge of the activities of subject in the furtherance of the German cause in this country.

THE NEW YORK FIELD OFFICE

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will contact Immigration & Naturalization Service and attempt to secure the source of the information set out in the report dated February 13, 1942.

Will check the field office file for the names of persons disclosed in the results of the mail cover and conduct whatever further investigation is deemed advisable to establish subject's activities.

Will monitor subject's bank account for a reasonable period to establish sources of income and expenditures of subject which would indicate that he is a propaganda agent of the German Government in this country.

Will obtain and review translation of Rossiya for a reasonable period in order to ascertain nature of subject's writings therein.

Will check with the records of the Immigration & Naturalization Service, New York City, to verify the allegation that subject has made annual trips to Germany up to two years ago.

New York File #97-318

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

Will interview Confidential Informant T-1, to secure what further information he may possess concerning subject's activities and connections in New York.

Will at ~~such~~ time as the results of investigation deem it advisable, conduct a voluntary search of subject's office and home in accordance with Bureau letter dated January 22, 1942, Bureau File #100-22487, this action to be taken in view of subject's statement that he would cooperate in such a search at any time as may be desired.

New York File #97-318

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants mentioned in above report by Special Agent E. B. CALDER, Jr., dated July 14, 1942, are as follows:

Confidential Informant #1

[REDACTED]

b7D

39 Broadway
New York City

Confidential Informant #2

[REDACTED]

b7D

230 Riverside Drive
New York City

Confidential Informant #3

[REDACTED]

b7D

Room 804
99 Hudson Street
New York City.

GS:AJB

100-22487-29

July 31, 1942

11-27-84 9/15/20 240,101
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/12/84 BY SP5-BG/ndc
Comp # 242,942
240,101

RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: BORIS BRASOL, with aliases;
REGISTRATION ACT

Dear Sir:

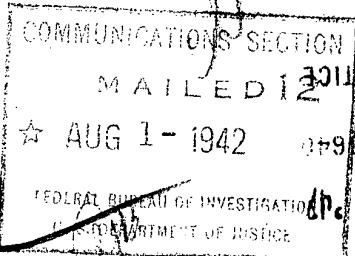
The report of Special Agent E. B. Calder, Jr., dated July 14, 1942, at New York, New York, contains a lead to monitor the subject's bank account for a reasonable period of time. It is desired that this account be checked to ascertain the sources of Brasol's income for the past two years. This can be accomplished by checking the recordak film, if one is maintained by his bank, on the dates he made deposits and thus locate checks endorsed by him. Frequent deposits from the same source should then be checked out to identify the persons who have furnished funds to him. Large deposits from suspicious sources should be checked in the same manner.

If a recordak is not used by his bank, then his deposit slips should be examined to identify the banks on which the checks which he deposited were drawn. Leads should then be set out to check the records of these banks to identify if possible the makers of the checks payable to him. Consideration should also be given to the possibility of securing access to his personal records, both home and office, as it has been the Bureau's experience that evidence of agency relationship between persons under investigation and their foreign principals is generally secured in this fashion.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Folson _____
E. A. Tamm _____
Nlegg _____
Lavin _____
Add _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Carson _____
Coffey _____
London _____
Cramer _____
McGuire _____
Quinn Tamm _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____



AUG 5 - 1942

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Handwritten signatures and initials.

JW:HTP
7-13-42

M E M O R A N D U M

RE: BORIS BRAZOL, also known as
BORIS BRAZOL

100-22487-30

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAY 11 1942

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

In response to your inquiry dated May 8, 1942, the files have been checked and the following additional information is being set forth. This information was received subsequent to May 16, 1941, the date of the first memorandum forwarded to you.

It was also reported that in the July 24, 1941, issue of the "Free American and Deutscher Arbeiter und Beobachter," the official organ of the German-American Bund, volume seven number five, page one, contains an item with the following headlines, "Russians Will Not Fight For Stalin, Letter to the President Resents American Aid to the Red Butcher of the Kremlin." The letter was given to the press for publication by a committee of leading American citizens of Russian origin and is signed by Boris Brazol, Archbishop Vitaly and Boris Sergievsky. The informant relates that the letter, while cautiously drafted, in effect justified the German invasion of Russia and warns the United States to keep hands off and hints that a "National" Russian Government will take over, after the Germans have overthrown the Soviets.

The informant goes on to relate that in view of the prominence given this letter by using three full columns of page one of this edition, and the reports recently submitted on the sudden prominence of Vonsiatsky in Bund affairs, it would seem that the German-American Bund is working closely with the White Russians. (41-7566-2834.)

Information was also furnished on August 14, 1941, that all Russians in Germany and France and other occupied countries in Europe were interrogated by the German Gestapo, and if they admitted that they were White Russians, they were told they had to serve in the German forces somewhere. All the ex-Russians in the United States who have relatives in Germany are subsequently expected to become tools of the Nazi Government, as they capitalize on their relatives in this country. According to the informant, [redacted]

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such as Boris Brazol. (100-22487-2)

The same source of information subsequently advised on August 27, 1941 [redacted]

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At the same time, the same source of information reported that [redacted]

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(100-22487-3)

On September 11, 1941, during the course of an investigation into the activities of Anastase A. Vonsiatsky, it was reported reliably that Vonsiatsky [redacted] Russian literature to a reliable individual, which upon translation, [redacted]

appeared to be "a memorandum on the activities of Anastase A. Vonsiatzky, based on some of his own literature." There followed a list of organizations and activities with which this individual was apparently associated, and item two on this list was the United Russian National Organization of America - headed by Boris Brasol and located at 4 Columbus Circle, New York City. (100-16718-56)

In a statement issued on October 24, 1941, by the Russian-American National Committee and signed by Archbishop Vitaly, Boris Brasol and Boris Sergievsky, they declared that President Roosevelt's recent statement that "the Soviet Constitution extends the same freedom of religion as the American Constitution," stands in flagrant contradiction with the avowed policies of Stalin and his Red henchmen. (100-3352-3)

Subsequently, on December 22, 1941, Boris Brasol was interviewed upon another matter and stated that Captain Boris Sergievsky, Archbishop Vitaly, a high dignitary of the Russian church in the Eastern section of the United States, and himself, were elected by the Russian National organizations in the State of New York, as a "three-man-board" to protect the White Russians from Communist attack. The board became known as the Russian-American National Committee and offices were immediately set up at 2 West 46th Street, New York, New York. (100-22487)

On December 27, 1941, a confidential informant advised that Boris Brasol was one of the leaders of the Society of Peter the Great, Post Office Box 52, at Station L in New York City, and that the organization formerly had offices at 56 Morningside Avenue, New York City. It was also reported reliably that Brasol was an associate of Colonel Nicolai Rybakoff, editor of the Russian newspaper "Rossiya", 480 Canal Street, New York City. The informant further stated that this newspaper is supposed to have Japanese connections. (100-11379-7)

During the course of the investigation into the activities of Laura Houghtaling Ingalls, Registration Act, which subsequently resulted in a conviction, in Miss Ingalls' possession was found a pamphlet entitled, "Memorandum on Religious Freedom in the U. S. S. R.", apparently printed by the Russian-American National Committee, Room 1409, 2 West 46th Street, New York City. The pamphlet bears the names of Archbishop Vitaly, Boris Sergievsky and Boris Brasol and attacks the President of the United States for attempting to justify any of the principles of the Russian-Stalin Government, in connection with religious freedom and rights.

When confronted with this pamphlet, the subject is reported to have stated that when in New York City upon a visit, she called Boris Brasol and introduced herself to him as a friend of Ulrich Von Klenanth's (Second Secretary in the German Embassy), and at that time Brasol gave her five hundred copies of this pamphlet which he had just printed at 2 West 46th Street. (100-31772-1)

It was subsequently ascertained that the September 10, 1941, issue of the "RUSSKY VOLOS" (Russian Voice), which is a Russian newspaper, apparently published in New York City, on page two, column one, an editorial entitled "Don't Scare Us", accuses Nicholas F. Rybakoff (publisher of "Russia" and believed to be director of the "National League of the New Generation"), Archbishop Vitaly,

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Sergievsky and Boris Brasol, (believed to be director of the "United Russian National Organization of America" at 4 Columbus Circle, New York City) of not being nationalists (all-Russian National Revolutionary Party) but of being Axis Agents. (100-39588)

On April 25, 1942, it was reported by a source considered to be reliable and who is described as [redacted] that at one time he had been active in Russian affairs, that Vonsiatky is a Russian Fascist but less dangerous than individuals like Archbishop Vitaly and Boris Brasol. (65-1675-152, Page 75)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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